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McKAY'S
LATE PEACH

MONTMORENCY
CHERRY

THE
VAN DUSEN
NURSERIES
ESTABLISHED 1839
W. L. MCKAY
PROPRIETOR
GENEVA, N.Y.

HERBERT
RASPBERRY

CASH WITH ORDER—You will readily see that it is impossible for us to open hundreds of small accounts every spring, with the attendant labor and expense of bookkeeping; that we ask for cash with order is no reflection whatever on the credit of our customers, but a necessity to the success of a mail order business.



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DIGGING PEACH TREES—Thirty Thousand a Day

MANNER OF REMITTING—Any way most convenient to yourself will be satisfactory, except do not send money letter without registering it. The safest way is by either postal or express order, New York draft or your own personal check.

ALL SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS except (1), in case of orders large enough to require boxing, and (2), unless you prefer freight shipment.

The cost of expressage over freight on small orders is less than generally supposed, and, for the safe transit of small enough to go in a bale, is, in our opinion, absolutely imperative. **DON'T PAY GOOD MONEY FOR GOOD AND THEN JEOPARDIZE IT FOR THE SMALL SAVING THERE MIGHT BE BY SHIPPING IT BY FREIGHT.** use our best judgment in shipping, unless we receive positive orders from you.

SUBSTITUTING—If we are out of a size ordered by you we will send the nearest possible in size, of the same variety will make no substitutions in the variety, however, without your permission.

We suggest, however, that if your order is a small assortment for home use, that you give us permission to substitute necessary, as in all cases where we avail ourselves of this permission we make it a point to give better varieties if than those ordered, and it also saves much correspondence. It is especially desirable in filling orders sent late in the season to have this permission, as we are then more apt to be out of some varieties. In making substitutions the variety is true, and we do not send a low priced kind for one of our choicer varieties, even under a general permission to substitute.

FUMIGATION—We take no chances on shipping stock infested with any insect pest; regardless of whether it is or not we always fumigate all stock shipped by us and in using our stock you take no risk whatever.

HEIGHT OF TREES—Measured from the ground up, just as they grew in the nursery. The root is not included in measuring the height.

PLANTS BY MAIL—We are often asked to send small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., by mail. The size we handle of this sort of stock is far and away too big to think of sending by mail so with exception of Strawberries we decide not to cater to trade that wants the mailing size plants.

WE DELIVER ALL SHIPMENTS properly packed and in good condition, at the express or freight office, Geneva, when our responsibility ceases.

PREMIUMS—We give this year a choice of half a dozen or more premiums, a full list of which is given on page 4.



My Montmorency "Kindergarten." These Small Fingers Annually Pick from 20 to 25 Tons of Cherries for market.

DOLLAR GROUPS of Pears, Plums and Cherries, for home use. See page 16.

ONE ACRE CHERRY ORCHARD for \$15.00. See page 16.

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS—Mix your own fertilizer—you can save at least 25% in their cost. See list page 40.

LEAD ARSENATE—So cheap you can't afford to use other insecticides on either potatoes or fruits. See page 39.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Peach Fungicide—something new. See page 39.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Ready prepared. See page 39.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION—Insecticide and fungicide; by the barrel or half barrel. See page 40.

COPPER SULPHATE—By the barrel or pound. See page 39.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR—In 250 lb. barrels and 110 lb. sacks. See pages 39 and 40.

LIME—Fresh burned lump lime, by the carload only. See inside back cover.

No. 98 STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, of Geneva, County of Ontario, New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305, of the Agricultural Law and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

R. A. PEARSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

LITTLE CHAT ABOUT VARIOUS THINGS.

FIRST—There is a saying that "Confession is good for the soul!" In the spring of we sold a good many more raspberry and blackberry plants than anticipated, and obliged to buy several thousand, mainly Eureka, Munger, Cumberland and Snyder. Complaints received and from my own observation of those that I planted myself, I some of these plants must have been injured before they were sent out. I have replaced many, and will gladly replace others that failed to grow, on receipt of the order and varieties lost. In making these replacements I may claim the privilege of giving them with other varieties if necessary.

REPLACEMENTS—A word in regard to the whole matter of replacing stock that a few of my friends who favored me with their orders, think I should do this. Were I to charge at agents prices, **fully double the prices in this catalogue**, there might be some little in the claim; but at the prices here quoted, it is not possible to do so. If I could **have the planting, trimming and care of the stock the first season**, I would not waste a moment to do this; but remember, **it has gone entirely out of my care and control**. Some loss is inevitable, and the planter must assume the same risk of loss that he assumes in buying live stock. It is not fair to hold the nurseryman responsible for the grower's "care or lack of care," and it is best that it be distinctly understood that **I make no agreement whatever in regard to replacing**. This leads to the question:

WHY DO SOME PLANTS FAIL TO LIVE? Usually for the same reason as that for plant mortality—**lack of proper care**. Some kinds will stand considerable exposure and others be none the worse, while others will stand almost none. The black and purple varieties of raspberries, and strawberries, while among the very easiest to make succeed properly cared for, will stand the least exposure of any. When their delicate, thread-needled stems become dry—and they dry very quickly if neglected—**that is the end of them**. Leaf Birch and Evergreens are apt to show rather more than the average loss. Next to these, probably more Rose Bushes die than any other class of stock, and here again, **because they are difficult to make live, but because they are allowed to become dry or not properly trimmed back when they are planted**. If you are interested in roses, refer to what we say as to the trimming of rose bushes, and the two methods of growing the same, under "Roses," page 33.

HOW ABOUT PLANTING?—The best way for all nursery stock, if you can afford to do so, is to dig a generous hole, trim the ends of all roots, set the plant the same depth as it grew in the nursery, fill in with very finely pulverized soil, **without any packing whatever**, flood the hole with water and let its action settle the soil about the roots. When the water has done its work, fill in the last two inches with perfectly dry soil, **without packing, and with a liberal mulch**. Use **plenty of water**.

The next best method is to fill in a little at a time, **tramping the soil hard about the plant**, leaving the top two or three inches as **loose as possible**, then mulch.

TRIMMING—For a medium head fruit tree cut out all but two to four branches, leaving these to not over six inches in length, cutting "to a bud"—a slanting cut, above the bud. For a high head, cut off all branches except the one best adapted for a "leader," leaving it to the height desired, or if too short, grow it to the desired height. If you want to head in your peach trees, cut the body square off at the desired height. Do not trim evergreens. Ornamental trees and shrubs, shorten in the branches as savagely as you like, save the heart to do! Grapes, cut off all except one shoot, shortening that to only two or four buds. Small fruits, treat a good deal as you do shrubs. Roses, follow directions given under "Roses," page 33.

All stock that is planted in the fall should not be trimmed till spring.

PRICES—In making prices in this catalogue, I have done so on the basis of giving the buyer the **very best stock possible** and making a fair profit. On all ordinary sized stock, these prices cannot be varied. If you want a really large amount of nursery stock, in quantity, and **the varieties are such that I can make much lower rates because of its size**, I

shall be glad to make special quotations; but except in such exceptional cases, if you write for special prices I shall simply have to refer you to the prices as printed in the catalogue.

CASH WITH ORDER—It is no reflection on one's credit that this point is so strenuously insisted upon. Catalogue orders average only a very few dollars each, and to carry many hundreds of such accounts would necessitate an advance in prices that would throw this added expense upon the buyer. If you prefer not to pay for your stock till it is delivered, by all means buy through the agent of some good, reliable firm.

HEIGHT OF TREES—I have no criticism to make of the nurserymen who, in grading their trees, include the root when giving the size of their trees. I simply wish to call your notice to the fact that **our measurements are as the tree stands when planted.** Its only interest to you as a buyer is to know that **my 3 to 4 ft. peach trees are the same grade of trees as the 4 to 5 ft. grade** of the nurseryman who includes the root in the height. My 5 to 7 ft. apple trees are a **stronger grade** than the 6 to 7 ft. trees where the root is included.

By the way, just what is meant by a "5 to 7" ft. grade? It does not mean that in every order, or in every variety, some trees must necessarily be 7 ft. high; it does mean that none should be under 5 ft., and **from that size up to whatever height the variety naturally attains in the nursery.** In some varieties like the strong growing Japan plums, sweet varieties of cherries, Kieffer pears and the strong growing kinds of apples, there may be quite a proportion of 7 ft. trees, while in such as Worden-Seckel, the sour cherries, Sutton Beauty, Fameuse and Early Harvest apples, a 7 ft. tree in a young block is rare. The expression **"5 to 7 ft." is exactly equivalent to the expression "5 ft. and up;"** both are trade terms that mean practically the same thing; I presume we nurserymen incline to the use of the former expression **because it sounds bigger!**

PREMIUMS—This year I am enlarging the premium list somewhat, so as to give the buyer a premium that may be more in accordance with his choice than under our plan in former years. Your choice of any one of the premiums named below will be given with

1st, each order amounting to \$2.00 or more, for stock other than premium bearing collections.

2d, each extra sized fruit tree collection ordered.

3d, each Dwarf Apple, Raspberry, Blackberry and Grape Collection.

4th, 100 or more McKay's Giant Asparagus.

SELECT FROM THE FOLLOWING PREMIUMS:

1 Purple Foliaged Ornamental Tree, the Prunus Pissardii.

1 Ornamental Shrub, Japan Berberry-Thunbergii.

1 Climbing Shrub, our choice of variety.

2 Evergreen trees, seedling size, our choice of variety.

1 Rose Bush, our choice of variety.

6 Raspberry plants, our selection of variety.

3 Grape Vines, our selection of variety.

1 Paeonia, our selection of variety and color.

TO ENTITLE THE BUYER TO PREMIUMS:

1st. Payment must accompany the order.

2d. They must be orders that ship by either freight or express.

3d. Premiums must be selected and indicated in the order.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

McKAY'S PEACH TREES

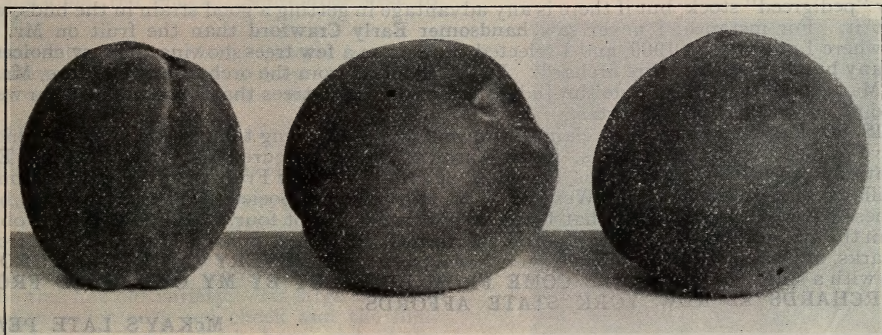
Why you should prefer them to most others.

BECAUSE!—First

They are grown from stock that I myself cut from TESTED, BEARING TREES, most varieties as recently as 1909. The liability to mixture is thus reduced to a minimum.

BECAUSE!—Second

Every peach tree I shall ship the coming spring, will be of my own growing. When I sell out of a variety of peach, I simply stop selling that variety. I do not "buy in" from other growers.



McKay's Late, 50c

Lamont, 30c

Willett, 40c

One of each, and one Crimson Beauty, extra size, with premium, \$1.00

WHY YOU SHOULD SECURE RIGHT NOW YOUR PEACH TREES FOR SPRING PLANTING

Do some of you who read this, recall how you sent me late orders for peach trees last spring and I had to return your money because the kinds you ordered were all gone? A little later, orders for just PEACH TREES—any kind I had left—were returned "all sold out!"

Never since I have been in the nursery business have peach trees been cleaned up as they were last spring, but today, **THE SUPPLY IS STILL SHORTER**; this means higher prices; the situation really warrants \$9.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00 per 100, on the three sizes—the prices that I had fully expected to hold to in my catalogue.

NEW MILFORD, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1910.

My Dear McKay:

In reply to yours of long ago will say that we have had about 3,500 of your peach trees planted, and have lost about one per cent—which I call good.

Last year we had a box of 700 apple trees from you, side tracked for about six weeks, and after planting lost only about a dozen.

Yours truly,

HARRY VAIL.

[NOTE.—I was on this place the following June—we found only one dead apple tree that day. He told me that when he opened the box, the stock was apparently just as fresh as the day it was packed. Extremely careful packing and a paper lined box is all that saved that shipment from total loss.—W. L. M.]

Department of Biology, Lehigh University,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., Dec. 22, 1910.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES:

Gentlemen:—The barrel of Sulphur came promptly. In my letter ordering the same I intended to write you of the satisfaction your Peach trees gave, but was too hurried to do so. Of the one hundred, I lost but one. In order to test whether fancy priced trees paid, I bought a few peach trees, at the time I bought yours, from what I believe is the highest priced nursery in the country. They have not done nearly as well as yours.

Yours truly,

ROBERT W. HALL.

I realize however, that these prices might discourage some of my larger customers from planting. Now, it's easier to keep a customer than to get one, and purely as a matter of policy, I have decided, at the last moment before printing, to have your order and **HAVE IT THIS YEAR**, by putting the price at \$8.00, \$11.00, and \$13.50 per 100 for the three sizes. This is **LESS THAN THE STRAIGHT WHOLESALE PRICE** on Peach Trees today, considering the expense necessarily incurred on any order, and the above hundred rates are made **SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE**.

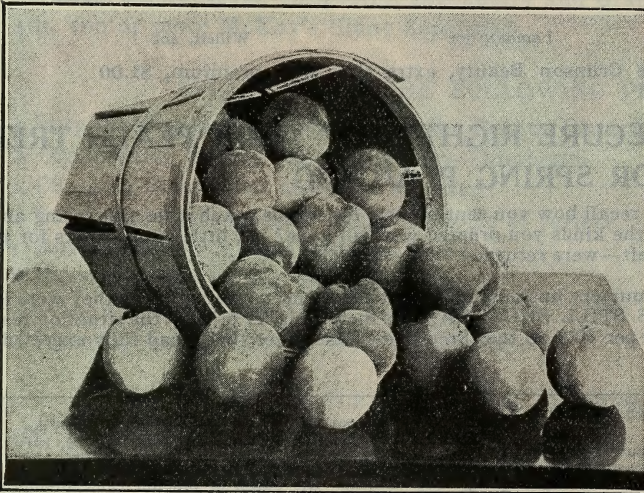
Fortunately, I have the finest stock of peach trees this year, that I have ever had, and a fairly large stock, but in some varieties I am already getting short on some sizes; so Friends, **DON'T DELAY YOUR ORDER**; send it early in the season—**RIGHT NOW**—before the varieties you want have half of them been sold out. It's discouraging to you to have us send back your money, and as for us, well, it's absolutely heart rending!

THE DANGER OF MIXTURES in peach trees arises from the fact that unlike apples, pears, etc., all peach varieties look very much alike; the danger of mixture is two-fold; first, from actual mixture in handling without being able to detect it, and second, from the original bud dying, a seedling bud springing up alongside it from the stock, and then buds being cut from this seedling tree to propagate the next year's crop of trees, and thus the mixture being multiplied from ten to a hundred or more times.

WE REDUCE THE DANGER of mixtures to a minimum by going into the very best orchards we can find, and from their best trees which the owner assures us have been tested and are true, cutting buds enough for a row or more in the nursery, of each variety. For four or five seasons we use only the buds from these rows or from trees that have been propagated from them. Then, to eliminate any mixtures that may have crept in during that period, **WE DO THE SAME THING RIGHT OVER AGAIN!**

THIS METHOD OF GROWING PEACH TREES has another advantage; we don't claim to grow any "pedigreed" stock, but if there is any advantage in getting a good strain in the buds, we certainly do it. For instance, I never saw handsomer **Early Crawford** than the fruit on Mr. Case's orchard where I cut buds in 1909, and I selected them from a few trees showing the very choicest fruit out of many hundred in the entire orchard. I have Elbertas from the orchards of Mr. Case, Mr. King, and Mr. Marks, and it would puzzle the Judges to decide which trees that I took buds from were the finest and most nearly typical Elbertas.

IT IS SO EASY to make these claims however, that I am going to give you facts by which you may prove or disprove my statements; in the season of 1905, I procured buds from the State Experiment Station, from B. J. Case of Sodus, President of the N. Y. State Fruit Growers' Association, from S. D. Willard, vice-president of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, and from my own bearing trees; these covered every variety that I was then growing except four. Again, in 1909, I obtained buds from the Experiment Station, from Mr. Case, from T. H. King & Sons of Trumansburg, from Mr. W. F. Marks, of Chapinville, as well as from my own trees, so that **EVERY VARIETY I AM GROWING TODAY, with a single exception, HAS COME FROM BUDS CUT BY MY OWN HAND FROM AS FINE ORCHARDS AS NEW YORK STATE AFFORDS.**



McKAY'S LATE

From 1910 crop of F. J. Sergeant, Sodus, N. Y.

McKAY'S LATE PEACH

McKay's Late—An extremely late variety originating on our farm about 15 to 18 years ago. We have picked this variety as late as Oct. 23d. Picked perfectly green and hard, Oct. 16th, two years ago, it carried for ten days and ripened to perfection. Skin greenish yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; medium large to very large, longish, with a very deep suture near the stem, as shown in cut on page 5. The flesh is yellow, of good quality, and—here comes in its most striking characteristics—it is every bit as juicy as an **Early Crawford**. About all the very late peaches are dry and mealy; there is no juicier peach grown than **McKay's Late**. Extra size, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Regular size, 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. Medium size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

EMPIRE PEACH COLLECTION

Extra size, \$2.50; Regular size, \$2.00
15 Peach Trees. Our Selection. From Earliest to Latest

In this collection will be included **ALL** the special varieties of peaches till sold out.

Remember this includes: Abundance, 25c; Lamont, 30c; Miss Lolo, 25c; McKay's Late, 50c; Waddell, 30c; Willett, 40c, and that little gem, **Crimson Beauty**, 30c.

A Premium with the Extra Size Collection.
See page 4.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES, except as noted, cash with order

		Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Extra size, 4-6 ft.	Height measured from the	20c	\$2.00	\$13.50
Regular size, 3-4 ft.	bud up; roots not included	15c	1.50	11.00
Medium size, 2-3 ft.	in measurement.		1.00	8.00

Hundred Rate Subject to Change Without Notice

Abundance—This is a strain of Alexander selected by us several years ago, which seemed so superior to all the others in size and bearing qualities, that we have kept it distinct under this name. Price, extra size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Alexander—Medium size; deep maroon on greenish yellow ground, shaded and splashed with carmine, clingstone, good quality, extremely early. Middle to last of July.

Belle of Georgia—A very large, white skinned and flesh peach of exceptionally high quality, with handsome, red cheek. September first to fifteenth.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; pale yellow overspread with a deep blush; flesh tender, very juicy, fine flavor. August.

Chair's Choice—A large size, yellow peach with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm. Follows Willett, and several days earlier than McKay's Late.

Champion—Very early and very good. Creamy white, with red cheek, freestone. First of August.

Crawford's Early—It seems unnecessary to describe this fine old variety. Its large size, fine rich yellow color with red cheek and the high quality of its rich yellow flesh, have made it the basis for a comparison in excellence of all varieties which conform more or less to its chief characteristics. The Crawford "type" of peach is so well recognized in the market, that those peaches which come later and are of this general type of peach, have succeeded best as commercial varieties. Two striking instances of this occur in the Willett and Lamont. First of September.

OFFICE OF YARKER FARMS,
CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1910.

W. L. MCKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter inquiring how the peach trees did that I bought of you three and four years ago would say, both orchards have borne, every tree, and every tree proved true to name. The older orchard averaged about five baskets to the tree in a block of 1,343 trees, which I consider a record hard to beat for trees four summers set. The three year old orchard went about two baskets to the tree in a seven acre block. The trees are very large and healthy, so much so that they are taken for trees six or seven years old.

What trees I am going to set this spring I have already bought of you.

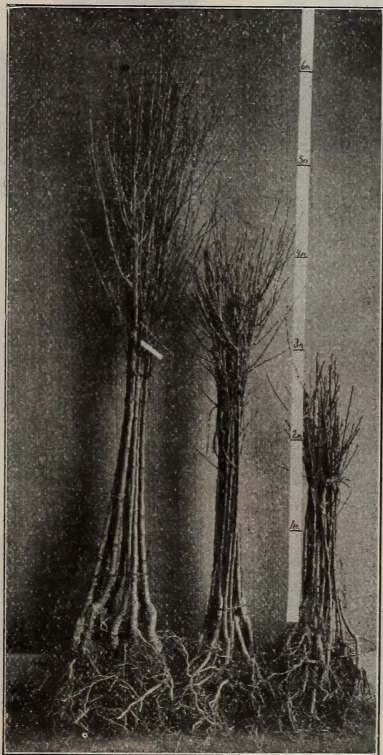
FRANK E. YARKER,
Yarker Farms.

[NOTE.—Mr. Yarker's motto in buying is "Nothing too good for the Yarker Farms." He has always bought the very largest size, 1 year old trees. Mr. Yarker's order for next Spring has been in the office over a month.—W. L. M.]

Crawford's Late—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality high for so late a variety. Last of September.

Crimson Beauty—A dainty little dessert peach, of which we are the only growers. It was found right in the city of Geneva. Fully medium size, a handsome fruit of fine flavor. It is a superb peach and well worth a trial. Price, extra size, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; regular size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Crosby—Medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, good quality. One of the very hardiest varieties. Middle of September.



OUR THREE SIZES OF PEACH TREES

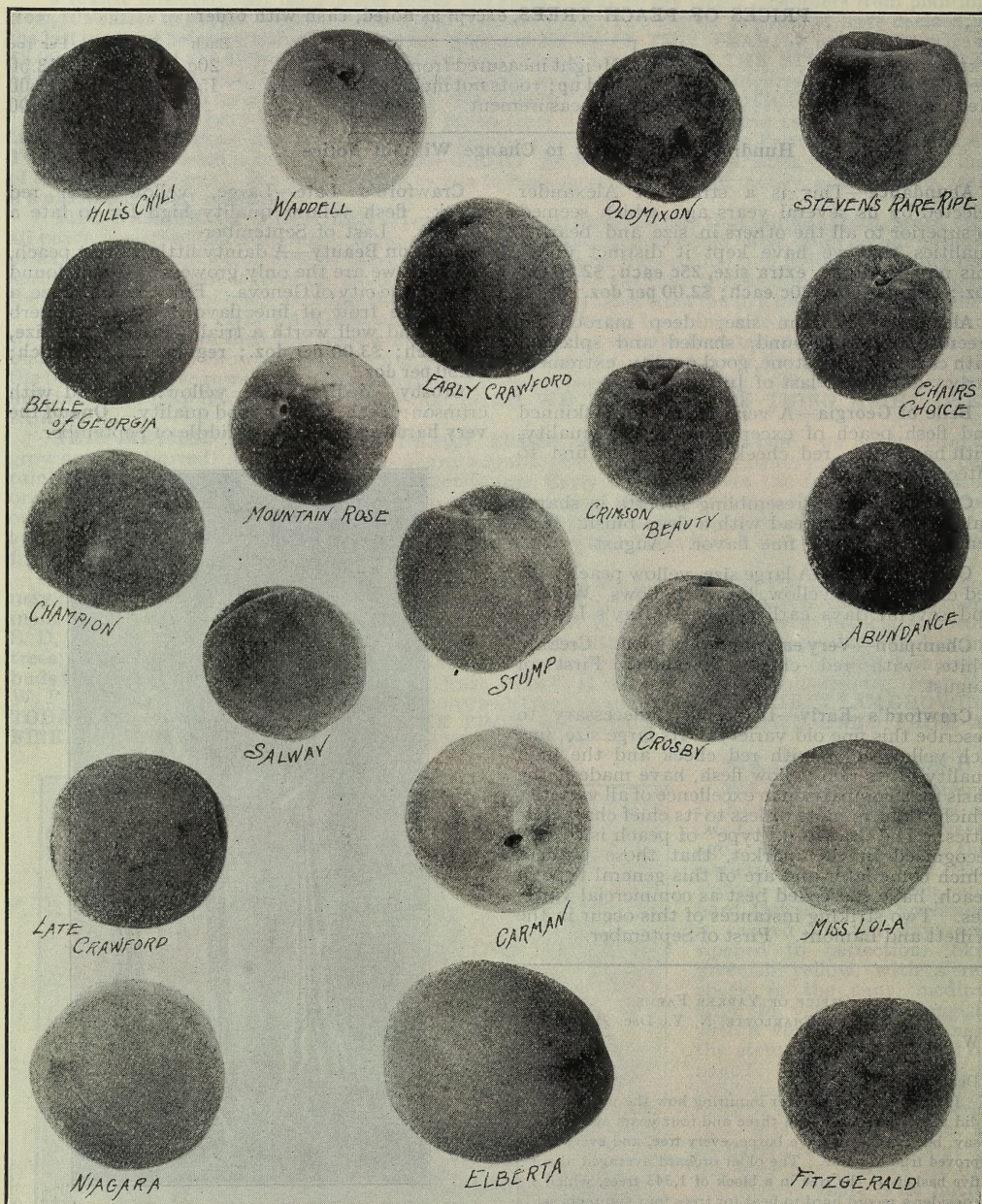
LODI, N. Y., Sept. 19th, 1910.

W. L. MCKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Of the 181 Peach trees from you last spring, all are alive at this time except two and are doing finely, in spite of a late planting and one of the driest seasons we have ever had. Of the lot the 41 McKay's Late have done well.

Yours very truly,
OLIVER BENNETT.



The above engraving shows twenty varieties of Peaches grown by me this year. The specimens from which this is made were procured from those exhibited at the State Fair last fall, and so far as it was possible to do so, they were selected with the idea of having the different varieties show their relative size. While the engraving is not perfect in this respect, it is as near so as could be made.

LAKEMONT, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1910.

W. L. McKAY:

Dear Sir:—The 108 Elberta and 54 Carman you sent for me to Ontario, Canada, last spring, did very well considering the dry season. The trees you sent did much better than the balance of the order obtained from another nursery.

Please quote me on Baldwin, Wealthy and Duchess.
Respectfully, T. M. CHADWICK.

TRUMANSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1910.

W. L. McKAY:

Dear Sir:—The 218 Hill's Chili received from you last spring were all right. They made a good growth and we lost very few of them. The trees were good for their size and have done well. If they prove true to name we will be perfectly satisfied.

Very truly,
BOARDMAN & ROBINSON.

Elberta—Large to very large; fruit somewhat elongated, flattish; flesh yellow, firm, not very juicy nor of high quality, but without doubt is the most popular market variety of today, on account of its great productiveness, uniformly large size, handsome appearance and remarkable shipping qualities. It follows Early Crawford.

Fitzgerald—A new, medium to large size, round peach same season as Early Crawford. Yellowish green with a decided cheek, yellow flesh, and fine quality. It is hardy and very productive, and has sprung into favor very rapidly.

Foster—A large, yellow peach with red cheek, quite similar to Early Crawford, only larger.

Greensboro—Claimed to be the largest of the very early varieties. Fine color, rich white flesh, as early as Alexander and freestone when fully ripe.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; dull yellow with more or less red cheek, skin very thick and tough with very heavy down, flesh yellow, not very juicy, exceedingly rich, very firm, stands handling and shipping well. Its quality when canned is of the very highest.

Lamont—A large, new peach, fast taking its place in the commercial list. The description of Early Crawford is a description of this variety, except that the Lamont is freer from injury in the bud, from specking in the fruit, and in every way more resistant to similar faults. Its heavy week follows the heavy week of Elberta.

Price, extra size, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Miss Lolo—Fruit large, roundish, greenish white tinged with blush; flesh creamy white, red next the pit, quality good. Season early September. This variety comes into bearing very early, and the trees are quite productive when young.

Price, extra size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mountain Rose—A large, early freestone peach, yellow nearly covered with a rich crimson; flesh white and excellent quality. Follows Alexander and Greensboro, a week or ten days before Early Crawford. This is a very old variety which for the last ten years has been regaining its popularity, the call for it having increased wonderfully during that time.

Niagara—A large, new peach, native of Western New York said to be of fine quality and great bearer. Judging by the demand for the trees no new variety has been so quickly taken up by peach growers.

Old Mixon Free—Large, yellowish white, with red cheek. Is a hardy, productive variety of fine quality. Middle of September.

Salway—Medium to large; yellow with rather dull red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich in quality but rather dry like most late peaches. October.

Smock—Large, light orange-yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich; a splendid old, late variety. October.

BARNES, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1910.

Trees all lived and made a good growth. Very satisfactory indeed.

H. R. NEWCOMB.

[NOTE.—This order was 140 Peach trees.—W. L. M.]

Steven's Rareripe—Medium size, high color, very productive, good quality. First of October.

Stump—Very large; creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white. Last of September.

Susquehanna—A very large, elongated, flattish variety, most emphatically well worth planting for home use. About middle of September.

Waddell—The trees of this variety produce heavy crops while young and mature in early mid-season. Fruit medium to above in size, slightly elongated, creamy white, blushed with red; flesh whitish, very good in quality. This has tested out valuable for home and commercial purposes. Price, extra size, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.



Block of Peach Trees of Less Than Three Months' Growth On the Van Dusen Farms

Willett—The history of this Crawford type peach given in full last year from the "Year Book" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1902, reads like a romance. We cannot give space here to repeat it.

Among all yellow fleshed peaches without exception, this variety, in respect to flavor and quality, stands with McIntosh among apples, Seckel among pears, and Delaware among grapes.

Its season following Lamont, its great size, unusual beauty and its exceptionally high quality, all unite to make it probably the choicest peach introduced during the last generation. Price, extra size, 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.; regular size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

WEST CANDOR, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1910.

Mr. W. L. McKay,

Dear Sir:

The 100 Peach trees you sent me last spring arrived in good time and condition. Only one of them failed to grow.

C. F. GRIDLEY, P. M.

McKAY'S DWARF APPLES

405 Main St.,
WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 7, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The 14 Dwarf Apple trees purchased from you last spring did finely, every one.

Very truly yours,
H. H. BROWNING.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1910.

MR. W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

I would say that all of the Dwarf Apple trees which I ordered from you—two Sweepstakes Collections,—have done finely. Not a dead or delicate tree in the whole lot. Hope to see you at the Horticultural meetings.

Very truly yours,
J. C. WELCH.

Last year we were able to offer only one-year old Dwarf Apple trees—simply a small, unbranched "whip". This year we have a fine lot of 2-year old trees, from 2½ to 4 feet and up, according to variety, well branched, and as handsome a lot of Dwarf trees as ever grew. Owing to large sales on two or three varieties last year, we may be short of 2-year trees in these sorts, and should we run out, we reserve the right to fill with one-year old trees.



Showing Relative Height of DWARF and STANDARD APPLE TREES

Dwarf apple trees are "grown" on either the Paradise apple stock, or on the Doucin; the former produces the extreme dwarfed style of apple tree, the latter, a style of tree less dwarfed, and one that will in a few years make bearing area sufficient to bear a crop of fruit that is worth while. We use the word "grown" advisably, for the reason that some nurserymen are "making" dwarf apple trees, which they sell as such, by taking the one-year old trees on standard stock, and heading them down to from 8 to 12 inches, instead of from 28 to 30 inches as is done for the standards. This makes a pretty good dwarf tree, too; the only possible objection to it being that it is not a dwarf at all!—only a low headed standard.

The above engraving shows our dwarf apple block, budded on a planting of 20,000 imported, French Doucin apple stocks. Beside it is a standard apple block, showing the relative height of the two kinds of trees at 2 years of age.

We do not recommend dwarf apple trees as a commercial orchard, but we do believe in them for an assortment of several fine varieties for family use, especially where the question of space must be considered. You may plant them 14 to 16 feet apart if you have the room; if not, plant them 12 or 10 feet apart if necessary, or even closer. They will bear very soon if well cared for, and will give good crops of fine fruit. You can spray them, thin them, pick them, standing right on the ground, for many years.

Another point of value is their fitness for purposes of experiment and exhibition. Without crowding you can grow from two to three hundred varieties on a single acre; this would make you a formidable competitor for the "largest and best" collection of apples at all important exhibitions.

Finally, don't plunge into dwarfs at anyone's solicitation for a business orchard, but don't fail to grow an assortment for home use, and for the pleasure of having the handsome little trees about you. W. L. M.]

EAST AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1910.

MR. W. L. McKAY,

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that all my 48 Dwarf Apple trees—3 Sweepstakes Collections—purchased from you last spring, lived and made a wonderful growth; some of them made a growth of from two to three feet. I think all the other trees in the shipment, some 30 or 40, lived and did well. Am very much pleased with them.

Respectfully yours, S. E. ASBOTT.

45 Powell St.,

BROOKLINE, MASS., Dec. 20, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send three catalogues, for myself and two friends, as soon as printed. I am very much pleased with the Sweepstakes Collection of Dwarf Apple trees I had from you last spring, every one lived and made a good growth. Very truly yours,

S. N. MAYO.

We are growing only the varieties of Dwarfs here listed---please do not order any others as we cannot furnish them.

[The descriptions of all varieties of apples given here, slightly abbreviated, are taken from "Apples of New York" by Prof. S. A. Beach, former Horticulturist at the New York Experiment Station, now professor of Horticulture at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, to whom acknowledgment is very gratefully made. W. L. M.]

Varieties marked thus * in the following lists of Dwarf and Standard apples, are recommended by the State Experiment Station in bulletin No. 275, as hardy in the extreme northern portion of the state or at least worthy of trial. Among the very hardiest are **Duchess, McIntosh and Wealthy.**

Price, all varieties of Dwarf Apples, 35 cts. each, except in collections

EARLY VARIETIES

***Dwarf Red Astrachan**—Medium size; pale yellow, often nearly or quite overspread with light and dark red, splashed and striped with deep carmine, with a heavy bluish bloom; flesh white, often tinged with red, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, good to very good. Late July to September.

***Dwarf Yellow Transparent**—Medium to above medium; pale waxy yellow, changing to an attractive, yellowish white; flesh white, moderately firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant but not high flavored, good. Late July and August.

FALL VARIETIES

***Dwarf Duchess of Oldenburg**—Medium to large; pale yellow, almost covered with splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson; flesh tinged with yellow, rather firm, moderately fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, good to very good for culinary purposes. Late August and September.

***Dwarf Fameuse**—Snow*—Average below medium; bright red, deepening to purplish black, somewhat striped toward the apex, flesh white sometimes stained with red, very tender, juicy, sub-acid becoming mild, aromatic, very good for dessert. A very weak grower. October to mid-winter.

Dwarf King—Large to very large; yellow, mottled or washed with orange red, often shading to deep red, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, crisp, tender, aromatic, juicy, sub-acid, very good to best. October to January. This variety probably ranks fourth in quantity grown in New York state.

***Dwarf McIntosh**—Above medium; clear whitish-yellow or greenish, washed and deeply blushed with bright red and striped with carmine, highly colored specimens becoming dark purplish red, overspread with a thin, lilac bloom; flesh white sometimes veined with red, firm, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, agreeably aromatic, perfumed, sprightly sub-acid, becoming mild and nearly sweet when very ripe, very good to best for dessert. [NOTE—In our opinion this is the highest quality of any apple grown that we have ever eaten. Fruit from our McIntosh orchard of 400 trees, partly in bearing, has always kept in common storage till after the holidays. W. L. M.]

Dwarf Twenty Ounce—Very large; greenish, becoming yellow, washed, mottled and splashed with bright red, or deepening to dark red with carmine stripes; flesh whitish, somewhat tinged with yellow, coarse, moderately tender, juicy, subacid, good for culinary uses, second-rate for dessert. September to early winter.

***Dwarf Wealthy**—Above medium to large with a tendency to smaller size as trees age; pale yellow or greenish, blushed and marked with narrow stripes and splashes of red, deepening to brilliant red, very attractive; flesh whitish, sometimes stained with red, moderately fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, agreeable sub-acid, somewhat aromatic, good to very good. October to January.



McKay's 2-Year Dwarf Apple Trees

MELROSE, MASS., Dec. 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. McKay:

The Dwarf Apple trees—a Sweepstakes Collection—I ordered from you last spring, have done well. Every tree has made good growth; they have averaged better than a hundred standard trees that I bought from another party. The Dwarf trees have pleased me exceedingly.

I also received from you a number of Cherry trees and Red Currants, all of which have done well.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS SIMMS.

PRATTSBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 5th, 1910.

Mr. W. L. McKay,
Geneva, N. Y.

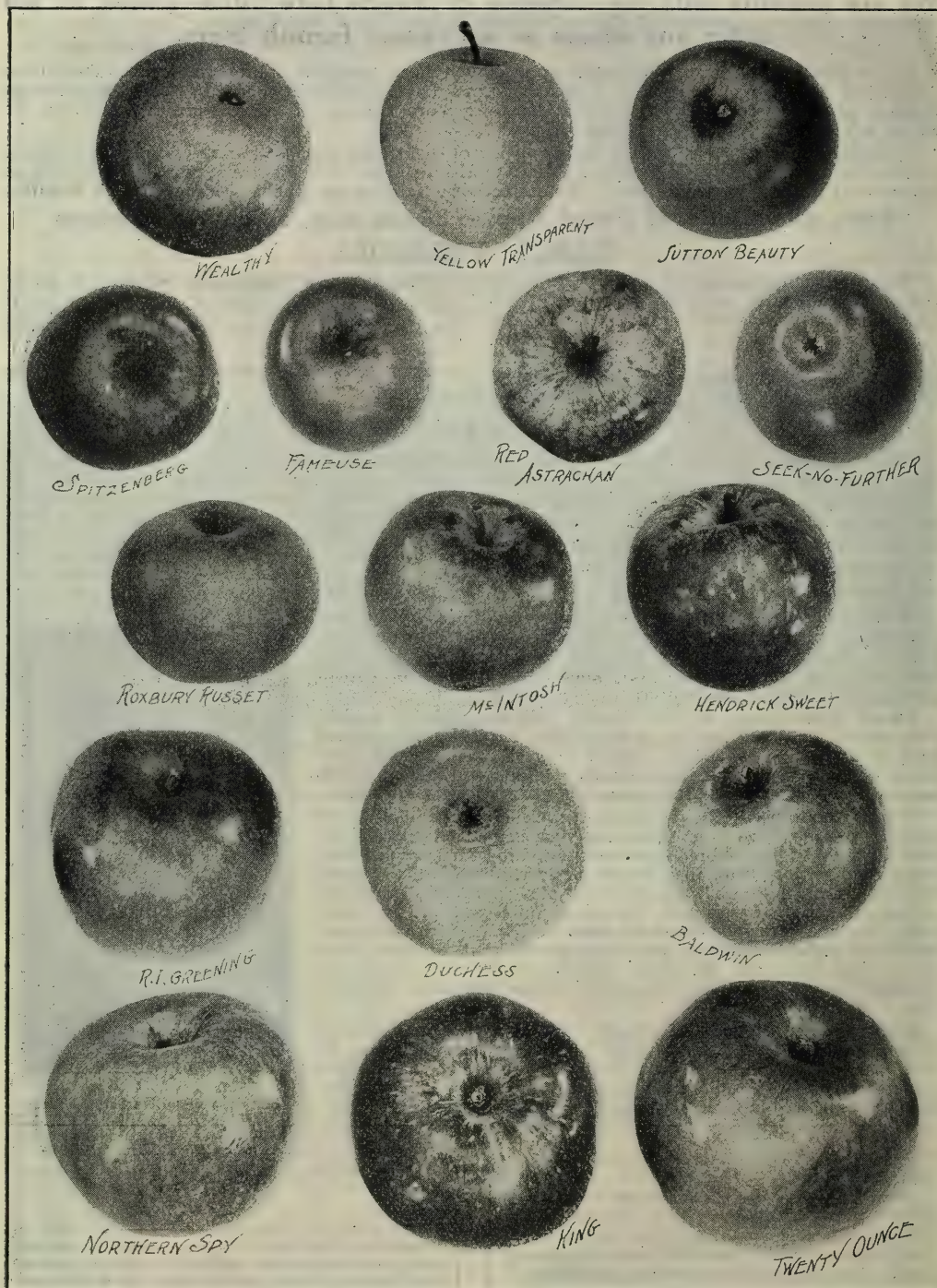
Dear Sir:

I am pleased to write that the Dwarf Apple trees—a Sweepstakes Collection and 10 Spy,—bought of you last spring, have made a very satisfactory growth, the new wood measuring from 12 to 20 inches. All the trees are living.

Very truly yours,

W. G. DEAN,

(President Prattsburgh State Bank.)



McKAY'S SWEEPSTAKES COLLECTION OF DWARF APPLES

The Specimens from which the above engraving of our sixteen varieties of Dwarf Apples was made, were selected last fall from those exhibited at the State Fair, with reference to trueness of type, and, so far as possible, to their correct relative size.

16 Dwarf
Apple Trees**SWEEPSTAKES COLLECTION**16 Different
Varieties

One Tree of Each Variety Shown in Engraving on Opposite Page

\$4.00—A PREMIUM WITH EACH COLLECTION—\$4.0041 Beverly St.,
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 6, 1910.W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

I have received your favor of December first, asking for a report on the 16 Dwarf Apple trees which were shipped to me last spring—the Sweepstakes Collection. In reply will say that only one of them died, and I am very much pleased with the result. I also wish to say that if I need any more in that line I would most certainly place my order with you. Yours respectfully,

E. H. ALLEN.

[NOTE.—On all reports made thus far, this is the only dead Dwarf Apple tree reported.—W. L. M.]

NEWARK, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1910.

Mr. W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Just to say that the Sweepstakes Collection of 16 Dwarf Apples purchased last spring, are one of the most hardy lot of trees out of five hundred set by the writer. After receipt, they were heeled in and not set till May 30th. Every one started and made a good growth. Now Friend McKay, this to me is evidence that your system of growing nursery stock produces "fruit tree babies" with the best of constitutions, that live and thrive despite hard treatment, producing good, strong bearing trees.

I am, etc.,

W. H. KELLEY.

WINTER VARIETIES

Dwarf Baldwin—Sometimes large to very large; skin light yellow, blushed or mottled with bright red, striped with carmine; flesh yellowish, firm, moderately coarse, crisp, rather tender, juicy, agreeable sub-acid, somewhat aromatic, good to very good. November to March or April.

Dwarf Hendrick Sweet—(Sweet Winesap)—Medium to large; bright green becoming yellow with reddish spots or with a well developed, brownish-red blush; flesh whitish with yellow tinge, firm, tender, moderately juicy, very sweet, good to very good. December to April or May.

Dwarf Northern Spy—Large to very large; the clear pale yellow ground color is nearly concealed with bright pinkish-red, mottled and splashed with carmine and overspread with a delicate bloom; flesh yellowish, rather firm, moderately fine grained, very tender, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sub-acid, very good to best. November to nearly the close of the season.

Dwarf Rhode Island Greening—Above medium to large; green varying to yellow, sometimes with brownish red blush, which rarely deepens to a bright red; flesh yellowish, firm, moderately fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sprightly sub-acid, peculiarly flavored, very good in quality. October to March or April.

Dwarf Roxbury Russet—Above medium, variable in shape; skin somewhat tough, usually covered with greenish to yellowish-brown russet; flesh tinged with yellow or greenish, firm, somewhat coarse, moderately tender, juicy, sub-acid, good to very good. December to May.

Dwarf Seek-no-Further—Above medium; deep yellow or greenish shaded and splashed with rather dull red, in highly colored specimens overspread with bright, pinkish red, striped with deep carmine. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, a little

coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, rich, aromatic, very good to best. February.

Dwarf Spitzenberg—Below medium to large; deep rich yellow often almost completely covered with bright red striped with darker red, in the sun deepening to a very dark, purplish blush; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately fine, crisp, rather tender, juicy, aromatic, sprightly sub-acid, very good to best. November to March.

Dwarf Sutton Beauty—Medium size; attractive bright red striped with carmine, nearly overspreading the lively yellow or greenish ground color; flesh tinged with yellow, rather firm, moderately fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, very good. November to March.



Showing the relative height of Dwarf Apple Trees grown on Doucin and on Paradise stock. The tree which Mr. McKay is facing is the former, the one just back of him is the latter. They stand on the State Experiment Station grounds, and were planted in 1899.

\$2.00 Superb Dwarf Apple Collection \$2.00

Seven varieties shown on back cover.

1 Dwarf McIntosh Red

1 Dwarf Duchess 1 Dwarf Greening

1 Dwarf King 1 Dwarf Baldwin

1 Dwarf Spy 1 Dwarf Wealthy

\$2.00 AND PREMIUM, page 4 \$2.00**DWARF TRIO COLLECTION**

1 Dwarf Baldwin

1 Dwarf McIntosh

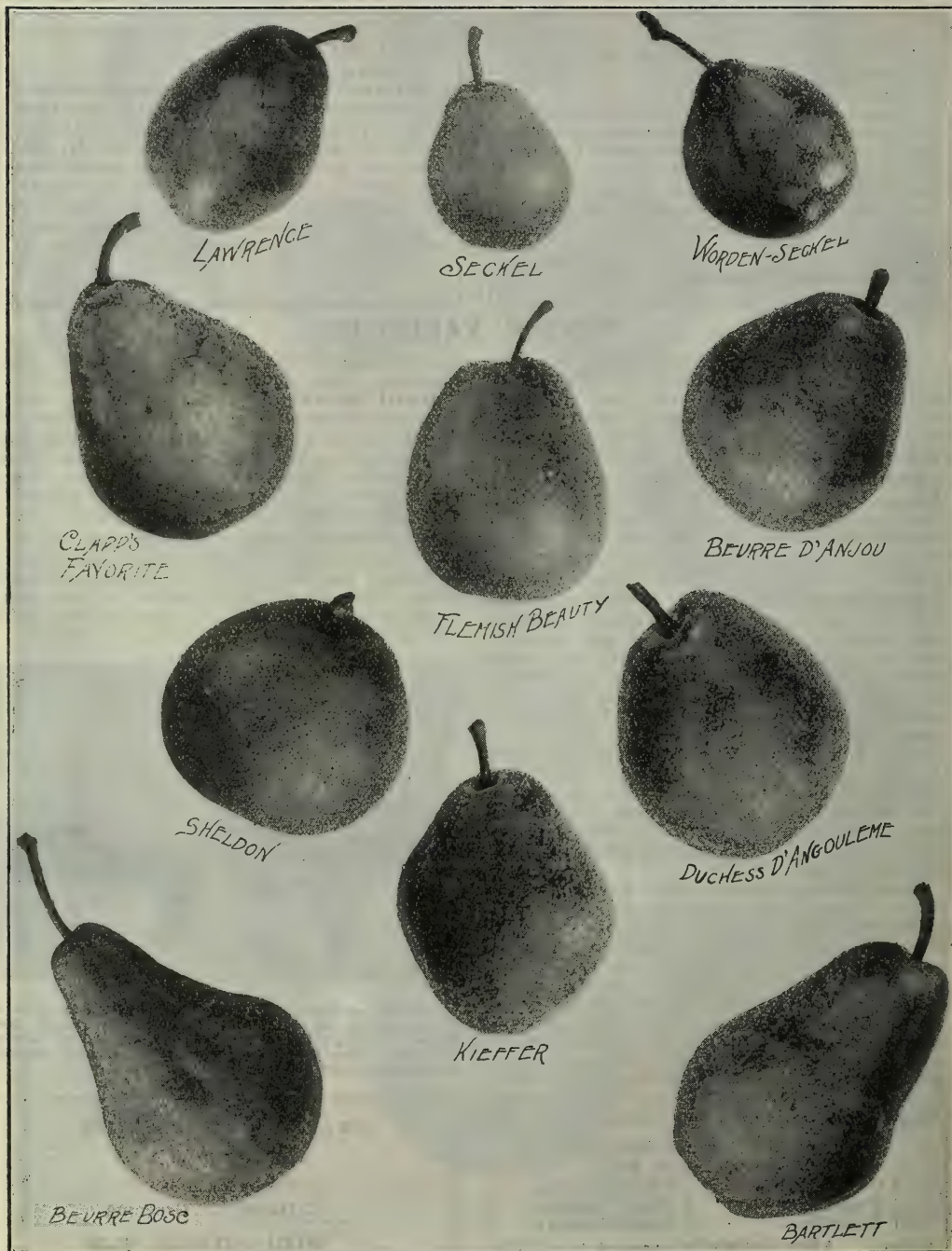
1 Dwarf R. I. Greening

WITH PREMIUM \$1.00

STANDARD PEARS

Pears require a strong soil for the best development of tree and fruit. A rich loam topsoil with strong clay subsoil is for the great majority of varieties, the ideal soil. Of course the land must not be wet.

Never plant closer than 16 ft. in commercial orchards, and 18 is better. In garden or lawn of course much closer planting is allowable.



Taken from fruit exhibited at the State Fair last fall. Each specimen is a perfect type of its variety and the relative size is fairly correct.

PRICES, except as noted, cash with order

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
Extra size, 5-7 ft.	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
Regular size, 4-6 ft.	25c	2.50	20.00

EARLY VARIETIES

Prior to October

Bartlett—Stands in the same relation commercially among other pears, as Baldwin does among apples. Large size; rich yellow when ripe, with a beautiful blush cheek; highly flavored, juicy, buttery, very vigorous, bears very abundantly at a comparatively early age, and is an annual bearer. August and September. [NOTE—The Bartlett is preferred by the canners to any other variety, so that no matter how large the crop, Bartlett always sells at a fair price at least, even when other varieties go begging. The crop of Bartlett from the Van Dusen orchards is one of the sure things that we "bank" on every year, and are very seldom disappointed. There is no variety that is safer today to plant on a commercial scale than Bartlett pears. W. L. M.]

Clapp's Favorite—Very large; pale yellow, blushed with red; very high, rich quality. Should be gathered very early. August.

Flemish Beauty—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit large, roundish, very subject to scab if not sprayed; pale yellow, mostly covered with russet patches, with a reddish brown cheek; slightly coarse, but a very fine, high quality pear. September. [NOTE—This grand old variety is not desirable for a market variety, but should be in every home garden. It is a splendid variety on which to "work" poor growers like Bosc. W. L. M.]

Worden Seckel—Seedling of Seckel, by S. Worden, originator of the Worden grape. Fruit medium in size, larger than its parent; pale yellow, overspread with red on the sunny side; flesh white, melting, not as rich and vinous as Seckel, but finer grained, very good. September. [NOTE—A very poor grower; if necessary we reserve the privilege of grading as in Seckel. W. L. M.]

LATE VARIETIES

October and later

Kieffer—Tree very vigorous and an early, heavy and regular bearer; fruit medium to large; yellow, blushed with red on the sunny side; flesh coarse, juicy, of very medium quality, but excellent when canned or cooked. October. [NOTE A leading commercial variety, probably next in importance in this state, to the Bartlett. Contrary to most varieties it is best to leave this on the tree just as long as it is safe on account of the fall winds, as it gains in size, color and beauty very rapidly toward the end of its season. W. L. M.]

HOME COLLECTION

Extra size, \$1.50; Regular size, \$1.00

1 Bartlett	1 Kieffer
1 Clapp	1 Seckel
1 Flemish	1 Sheldon

Premium with extra size collection only.

Beurre Bosc—Large; dark yellow, largely covered with cinnamon russet and sometimes tinged with red; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, best. October.

PRICE, 1-year old only, 2½-4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Beurre D'Anjou—Large; greenish yellow, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, aromatic, very good. October and November.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Large with uneven surface; greenish yellow, often streaked and spotted with russet; very juicy, sweet, very good. October.



CLUSTER OF KIEFFER PEARS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of December 17th, received during my absence from the city, would say that all the nursery stock which I purchased of you last spring made a fine growth and did remarkably well in every way.

Truly,

HENRY C. HOWARD,
(President, Bank of Niagara.)

RUSHVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of 19th will say that the fruit trees, both pears and peaches, that I bought of you, were of good quality, and, what is of more importance, they were true to name.

I take it you will be in Rochester at the Fruit Growers' meeting the fourth of next month, and will see you there.

Yours etc.,

W. N. PERRY.

Lawrence—Medium size, very productive; greenish yellow, often marked with russet; very good. Early winter.

Seckel—Our most highly flavored pear, the standard of excellence. Fruit small, yellowish brown, with a russet-red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, aromatic, with a rich, spicy flavor; quality, very best. September and October. [Note—The Seckel has often been incorrectly called a poor grower in the nursery; it is a short grower, especially for the first two years, but even from the first is of a very sturdy, straight, upright habit, making a handsome, symmetrical growth. Seckel probably ranks third in commercial importance in the State. On account of its shorter growth as a young tree we reserve the privilege of grading it about a foot under Bartlett in all sizes. W. L. M.]

Sheldon—Tree vigorous, hardy, productive; medium to large size, roundish, apple shaped; greenish, changing to a yellowish russet when fully ripe. Flesh whitish, very juicy, melting, rich, very high quality. October. [Note—This is a variety that we regard of the very highest quality. While not extremely late we have kept them in storage until January. If picked early

and stored, they retain their high quality, so far as we can notice, to absolute perfection. After moving them from storage we can keep them in ordinary, cool storage, for a month or six weeks longer. If you try it you will place it in the same class as Seckel and Bosc as a "top notcher." W. L. M.]

Vermont Beauty—Below medium in size; greenish yellow, blushed and specked with red on the sunny side; of fine quality. Early October.

DWARF PEARS

May be set much closer than standards, but would not advise closer than 14 ft. They are adapted mainly to garden planting, not comparing with standards in most sections for commercial planting.

Each Per Doz.

Extra size, 3-4 ft.	30c	\$3.00
Medium size, 2-3 ft.	20c	2.00

Bartlett, Clapp's, Duchess, Flemish Beauty and Seckel are most highly recommended.

APRICOTS

Each Per Doz. Per 100

Extra size, 4½-6 ft.	25c	\$2.50	\$20.00
Regular size, 3-4½ ft.	20c	2.00	15.00

Montgamet—A large, rich yellow apricot of the very finest quality. Owing to the comparatively limited demand for this fruit we confine ourselves to growing this one variety, believing it to be the best of all.

QUINCES

PRICES.

Each Per Doz. Per 100

Extra size, 3-4 ft.	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
Regular size, 2-3 ft.	25c	2.50	20.00

Bourgeat—A new variety, very highly recommended. Large size, smooth, rich golden color, a late keeper. The most vigorous grower of all varieties.

Champion—A strong grower, very early bearer, about two weeks later than Orange. Small, two year trees right in the nursery row are very often loaded with fruit.

Orange—Large, round golden yellow. The standard commercial variety everywhere but has blighted badly the last three years.



CHAMPION QUINCE

Each one of these groups \$1.00, delivered at express office, Geneva, N. Y.

GROUP A

10 Pear trees
3 to 5 feet
Catalogue price . . . \$2.00
Group price . . . 1.00

GROUP B

5 Pear trees
5 feet and up
Catalogue price . . . \$1.75
Group price . . . 1.00

GROUP C

10 Cherry trees
3 to 5 feet
Catalogue price . . . \$2.00
Group price . . . 1.00

These groups absolutely for our selection of varieties.

The selection will be made with special reference to giving you a choice selection for home use.

GROUP D

5 Cherry trees
5 feet and up
Catalogue price . . . \$1.75
Group price . . . 1.00

GROUP E

10 Plum trees
3 to 5 feet
Catalogue price . . . \$2.00
Group price . . . 1.00

1 ACRE OF CHERRIES, \$15.00
135 trees Set 18 by 18 ft. apart
Trees about 3 feet and up
Any variety listed, your selection, except
"The Marguerite" and "The Abesse."

GROUP F

5 Plum trees
5 feet and up
Catalogue price . . . \$1.75
Group price . . . 1.00

CHERRIES

A rather loose dry, gravelly soil is best for cherries, although it is a fruit that seems generally over the state, to do "pretty well," no matter what its location, only so the soil is dry.

We offer this Spring for the first time, Two Superb New Cherries

"THE ABESSE D'OIGNIES" and "THE MARGUERITE"

So far as we know, we are the only nurserymen growing these two varieties.

The Abesse—Very vigorous, forming a large tree; the fruit is very large, roundish to slightly flattened, attractive, very dark red; the flesh is yellowish white, juicy, fine grained, tender and soft, an agreeable sub-acid; freestone, season middle to last of July.

This is one of the Duke class of cherries, but is not strongly acid, is exceedingly rich, and I regard it as perhaps the highest quality of any cherry I have ever eaten. From my observation of it during the past few seasons, it is among the latest of the really fine varieties. Is in season for a long time, making it especially desirable for home use.

It is too tender for any other than a near by market, as, like so many of our choicest fruits, it is too juicy to stand transportation well. It is a variety, however, which should be in every door yard or garden. Trees of this class are very rapid growers and should commence to bear in a couple of years.

We this year, have this variety only in one-year old trees, which have made a growth of from 3 to 5 feet, well branched. They should be cut off square at whatever height you wish the head to form. In the nursery we trim one year old trees to 28 to 30 inches. Price, 75c each.

Price of "The Abesse" and "The Marguerite" 1 tree each, \$1.00.



W. L. McKay:

Dear Sir:—The trees reached me in fine shape and were all alive when cold weather set in. One of the Cherry trees had a few cherries on it last summer.

Yours truly,

C. E. HILLS.

Price of "The Abesse" and "The Marguerite" 1 tree each, \$1.00.



"THE ABESSE D'OIGNIES" CHERRY

"The Marguerite" (Bender)—Fruit unusually large, roundish heart shaped, sometimes flattened, attractive light red, often showing a little yellow on the shaded side; flesh pale yellow, juicy, slightly coarse, tender, melting, mild, sub-acid; freestone; season very late. We have been fruiting this in a small way for several seasons and it is a variety that has pleased me, more and more each season. I do not think the tree is going to develop great size, as the one or two old trees I have seen have not indicated it. However, it is a very vigorous young tree, a great bearer and develops young. We have had fruit the same year the tree was planted.

The indications are that the fruit will carry long distances well, and from our observation, with less liability to rot than the sweet varieties. It is a **great big, handsome, fine quality, firm meat cherry**, which I am more than proud to be able this year for the first time, to offer to my customers.

This variety, like "The Abesse" we have only in one-year trees, but if topped off at the desired height, you will find it will make a very handsome tree in a single season, with a high probability of showing its fruit the following summer. Price, 50c each.

"THE MARGUERITE" CHERRY

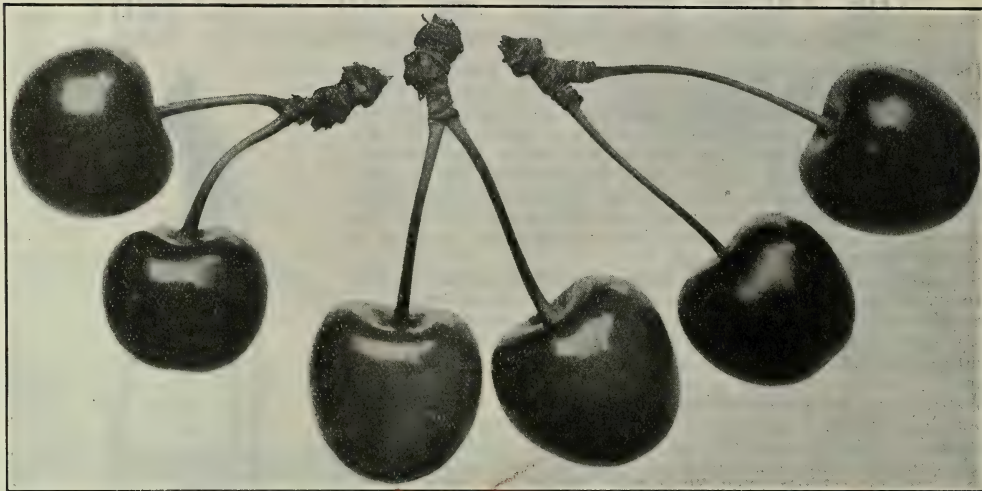
SWEET VARIETIES—Plant 20 to 22 ft. apart.**PRICES, cash with order**

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Extra size, 5-7 ft.	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
Regular size, 4-6 ft.	25c	2.50	20.00

WINDSOR COLLECTION

1 each of the three varieties shown in the following engraving \$1.00

WITH PREMIUM—page 4



MONTMORENCY

YELLOW SPANISH

WINDSOR

BLACK, SWEET VARIETIES

Black Tartarian—Fruit large, heart shaped, purplish black; quite juicy, very tender and of fine flavor and quality. Not so firm as Windsor, but decidedly higher in quality. If only one black cherry is wanted for home use, this is probably the best. June, early July.

Windsor—Medium to large, nearly or quite black when fully ripe; flesh somewhat juicy, tender, meaty and very firm, making it a good shipper and valuable commercial variety. In both quality and size is the inferior of Tartarian, but withal is a fine cherry and adds greatly to the length of the season. Middle to last of July.

LIGHT COLORED, SWEET VARIETIES

Governor Wood—A medium sized, amber colored cherry, with red cheek, a tender, sweet and delicious variety suitable only for home use. First of July.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Probably the best light colored, commercial variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped; skin whitish yellow, changing when fully ripe to a rich yellow with a brilliant red cheek, sometimes covering nearly the entire cherry. Flesh very firm, sweet and meaty, very good, ranking however, in quality below the Yellow Spanish whose season it overlaps, being a little later. Is at its perfection about July 8th to 12th.

Rockport Bigarreau—Fruit large, heart shaped, amber yellow with bright red cheek. A tender, juicy, fine flavored variety for home use, but too tender for shipping. First of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, heart shaped, amber yellow with a bright red blush; meaty, sweet, very rich, rather more juicy than Napoleon and distinctly higher quality, and at the same time nearly as firm and a good shipper. Like Napoleon, if sprayed to control rot will hang a long time on the tree. Early July. [NOTE—There is a great similarity between this cherry and the Napoleon; I have thought that in quality the

Spanish has a slight advantage over Napoleon. The latter has perhaps less color, which is an advantage if growing them for the canning trade. For home use I am inclined to recommend this variety a little the highest, although if the two varieties were mixed together few of us could sort them out with much certainty of being correct. W. L. M.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1910.

MR. W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the first inst. was duly received. I am pleased to make a most favorable report of the trees purchased from you last spring. The Peach trees are all growing but one, and they make a very handsome orchard. The cherry and plum trees have all done well, and I do not think that more than two or three of the Strawberry plants failed to grow.

Yours very truly,
WM. P. CONLEY.

[NOTE.—This is a pretty good record for an order of 250 Peach trees, 75 Cherries, 35 Plums, 6 Apples, 24 Currants and 200 Strawberries.—W. L. M.]

SOUR VARIETIES—Plant 16 to 18 ft. apart.

All sour varieties are lighter growers than the sweets, and are graded correspondingly shorter.

PRICES, cash with order

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
Extra, size, 4-6 ft.	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
Regular size, 3-5 ft.	25c	2.50	20.00

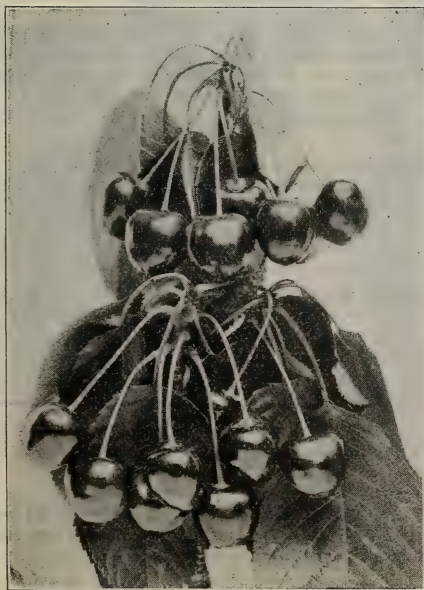
Montmorency—As compared with Richmond, larger, less acid, brighter red, ten to twelve days later, less juicy, firmer, more meaty, making it an ideal variety for canning. The range of seasons with us for the last few years has been, earliest July 4, latest July 26, with small pickings possible both before and after those dates. [NOTE—If you are within reach of the canning industry, as an outlet, you are safe to plant very heavily, on this variety.]

My 5 acres of Montmorency cherries, during the past eight years, have given me a gross return of almost exactly an average of \$325.00 per acre, PER YEAR—each year's crop returning several times what the bare land occupied by the orchard would probably sell for. Figure this up for yourself—and then let me figure with you on an acre or more of trees that will make in a very few years, just such an orchard.

Dyehouse—Fruit medium size, flattish; lighter red color than Richmond; a very good, productive sour cherry, similar to Richmond except smaller and hardly as good, but a few days earlier.

Early Richmond—Fruit medium to large, roundish, dark red; flesh pale yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant sub-acid, last of June. [NOTE—This is one of the good old varieties, which for its peculiar place in the cherry list is hard to beat. It is extremely early, and while not equal to the Montmorency as a cherry, if you are growing them for a shipping trade rather than for the canning trade this is the variety to grow as its earliness brings the top prices which later varieties of sour cherries do not command. W. L. M.]

English Morello—Very dark red, almost or quite black when ripe, when they attain very large size. Very acid, very rich, very juicy. When people refer to the "old-fashioned sour cherry," this is the variety they have in mind.



EARLY RICHMOND

RUBY COLLECTION

1 Montmorency

1 Early Richmond 1 English Morello
1 Black Tartarian 1 Yellow Spanish
Extra size, \$1.25; Regular size, \$1.00
Remember—A premium with every extra size collection, see page 4.



BLACK TARTARIAN

Trees very light growers, dwarfish, but heavy and annual bearers. Can be planted much closer than Richmond or Montmorency, comparatively short lived. Last of July.

May Duke—Fruit medium, heart shaped to conical, attractive dark red; flesh light red, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant, sub-acid, very good; nearly freestone. Season, end of June.

"THE MARGUERITE" COLLECTION

1 Cherry "THE MARGUERITE"
1 Cherry "THE ABESSE"
1 Cherry The English Morello
1 Cherry The Early Richmond
1 Cherry The Montmorency
1 Cherry Napoleon
1 Cherry The Windsor

\$2.00

With Premium, page 4

\$2.00

PLUMS

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. The plum is a heavy feeder, and will stand plenty of fertilizing. It does best on our rich deep loams, with clay sub-soil.

JAPAN VARIETIES

PRICES, cash with order

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Extra size, 5-7 ft.	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
Regular size, 4-6 ft. . . .	25c	2.50	20.00

The Japan varieties are very distinct from the European varieties in their very early bearing proclivities, in being heavier bearers with more highly colored fruit running mostly to strong reds, and the exceedingly strong character of growth. They are tremendous growers, and tremendous croppers. They are as a whole rather inferior to the European varieties in quality, but on the other hand they grow in many localities where the others will not, and so fill a decidedly useful place.

Abundance—Very productive of average good sized fruit, of a dark red color, with lilac bloom; juicy, fine grained, tender, very sweet, rich and pleasant; very good; freestone. Season early, before Burbank.

Burbank—Very productive; fruit large, dark red over a yellow ground; flesh rich yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender and sweet; clingstone. Conceded the best of all the Japans either for home or commercial use. August.

MIKADO COLLECTION

Extra, \$1.50;	Regular, \$1.00
1 Abundance	1 Oct. Purple
1 Burbank	1 Satsuma
1 Red June	1 Wickson

WITH PREMIUM—page 4

Red June—Medium to large, roundish, heart shaped, garnet red with thin lilac bloom; flesh yellow, firm, meaty, sweet, good. Very early, before Abundance. Clingstone. Its earliness and good shipping qualities give it a decided commercial importance. Trees lack hardiness in some sections.

October Purple—Large, roundish, dark red on a yellowish green background; flesh yellow sometimes tinged with red, very juicy, fine grained, melting, with a tough skin which causes it to carry well. Quality good; clingstone. Early September.

Satsuma—Large, roundish, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red, juicy, fine grained, moderately firm, slightly sweet with an almond flavor. Pit small, clingstone. September.

Wickson—Rather shy bearer; fruit very large, heart shaped, greenish yellow blushed with red, changing on maturity to a very dark red; flesh yellow, juicy, coarse, firm and sweet; clingstone. Early September.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

PRICES, cash with order

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Extra size, 4½-6 ft. . . .	35c	\$3.50	\$ 25.00
Regular size, 3½-5 ft. . .	25c	2.50	20.00

Bradshaw—Very large, egg shaped; dark violet red changing to purple when ripe; juicy yellow, rather coarse, sweet, rich, juicy, very fine

SENECA VALLEY COLLECTION

Extra, \$1.50;	Regular, \$1.00
1 Bradshaw	1 Reine Claude
1 German Prune	1 Shropshire
1 Lombard	1 Yellow Egg

WITH PREMIUM—page 4

quality, and one of the best if not the best dessert plum, but not valuable as a market variety except for short distances. Half freestone. August fifteenth.

Fellenburg—(Italian Prune)—Fruit large, oval, purplish black, with thick white bloom; flesh greenish yellow, fine grained, tender, firm, agreeably flavored, very good quality; freestone. September.

French Damson—Largest of the commercial Damsons; dull black with a thick bloom; juicy, fine grained, medium sweet, freestone. September to October.

German Prune—Fruit medium size, oval; skin purplish black, covered with thick bloom; flesh green, rather dry, fine grained, firm, sweet, of very good quality; freestone. September.

Lombard—Vigorous, very productive, an annual bearer; large, oval, purplish red, becoming very dark; flesh yellow, juicy, fine grained, fairly firm and sweet, good; half freestone. August, September. [NOTE—This is one of the old "standbys" you should have. It's easy to grow and is in good demand. W. L. M.]

Monarch—Large, roundish oval; dark purplish red, with white bloom; flesh golden yellow, fine grained, tender, sweet and of good quality; a valuable home and market variety; clingstone. September.

Reine Claude—The true Green Gage—Large, round, green turning to the most perfect golden yellow when ripe, in which stage it compares with Bradshaw as a dessert plum of the very highest quality. Flesh throughout its changes is the same as the skin in color; freestone. September-October.

Shropshire Damson—An improved Damson, grown with success in New York; medium size, oval, purplish black with thick bloom; flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm, sour, changing to an agreeable, sprightly flavor when ripe, clingstone. September, October.

Yellow Egg—A very vigorous, productive variety; fruit very large, long, oval; an attractive golden yellow covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, rather coarse, sweet and tender, of good quality; nearly free; September.

SAUQUOIT, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The 36 trees I had from you all grew and did well. These were Apple trees, and the Pear, Cherry and Plum Collections.

Yours truly,
HARLOW M. SMITH.



NEVERSINK, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1910.

The Pear, Plum and Cherry trees received from you last spring, did finely.

EUGENE C. CROSS.

MILFORD, N. H., Dec. 25, 1910.

MR. W. L. McKAY,

Dear Sir:—The small order for trees I sent you last spring was all right—the best trees I think, that I ever received from any nursery.

W. F. WALBRIDGE.

STANDARD APPLES

According to habit of growth and earliness of bearing, apple trees may profitably be set from 20 to 50 feet apart—we have planted Greening at 42 ft. filling in at 14 ft. throughout very profitably with peaches. When set at the wider distances a "filler" of an early bearing variety of apple or of peaches or small fruits is always profitable, between the more widely planted apples.

PRICES except as noted, cash with order

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
Extra size, 5-7 ft.	40c	\$4.00	\$ 30.00
Regular size, 4-6 ft.	30c	3.00	20.00

HEIGHT MEASURED FROM THE BUD UP

When the description of a variety has been given under Dwarf Apples, pages 11 and 13, it will not be repeated here.

McINTOSH COLLECTION

7 Trees Including McIntosh 7 Varieties

Extra size, \$2.00; regular size, \$1.50

From early fall to very latest keeping varieties. Our selection.

PREMIUM with extra size, page 4

EARLY VARIETIES

Early Harvest—Medium size; pale yellow, sometimes slightly blushed; flesh white, not firm, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. Late July and August.

Red Astrachan—See Dwarf Apples.

Sweet Bough—Above medium to large; pale yellow, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white, moderately firm, fine, somewhat crisp, very tender, juicy, sweet, aromatic, good to very good. August and early September.

Yellow Transparent—See Dwarf Apples.

FALL VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg—See Dwarf Apples.

Fameuse—See Dwarf Apples.

Gravenstein—Large; greenish yellow to orange yellow, with stripes of light and dark red; flesh yellowish, firm, moderately fine, crisp, moderately tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, very good to best. Late September to early November.

King—See Dwarf Apples.

McIntosh—See Dwarf Apples.

PRICE OF McINTOSH

50c per tree, extra size

35c per tree, regular size

Maiden Blush—Medium to large; pale, waxen yellow with crimson blush; flesh moderately crisp, tender, very juicy, sub-acid, good especially for culinary uses. September to December.

Pound Sweet—(Pumpkin Sweet)—Large to very large; green, changing to yellow, marbled with greenish yellow, sometimes showing a brownish-red blush, but never a distinct red color; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, medium in texture, crispness and juiciness, sweet, with a peculiar flavor; good for culinary use and especially for baking.

Twenty Ounce—See Dwarf Apples.

Wealthy—See Dwarf Apples.

***Wolf River**—Large; bright yellow or greenish mottled and blushed with bright deep red and marked with conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately coarse, tender, juicy, a little aromatic, fair to good. September to December.

WYANDANCH, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1911.

Mr. W. L. McKAY:

Dear Sir:—Last spring I wrote you that my peach trees had been 12 days in the box on the way, and I was afraid they would die. You wrote me what to do for them, told me they would come out all right and asked me to report at the end of a month, which I neglected to do. Well, I stood some of those trees in the pond near by and shaded them from the sun with old bags; others I heeled in with only the tops out and soaked the earth with water. Then I set them, using water around them. It was dry at the time but it rained in a few days and every tree lived.

As to the trees themselves, they were straight, stocky, clean looking, neatly budded trees with good roots. They grew nicely, held their leaves late last fall, and are as pleasing and promising a lot of young trees as I ever saw.

You may use this letter or any part of it you wish to, as it is only a short statement of the facts; and as I have had a little experience with peaches and take an interest in the subject, I feel competent to make it.

Sincerely yours,

160 Peach Trees.

W. V. HOLMES.



WEALTHY

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin—See Dwarf Apples.

Ben Davis—Above medium to large; clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red, striped and splashed with clear, dark carmine; flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, firm, moderately coarse, not very crisp, somewhat aromatic, juicy, mildly sub-acid, **good**. January to June.

***Boiken**—Above medium to very large; waxy, bright yellow, often with pinkish-red blush; flesh white, firm, crisp, tender, fine grained, very juicy, sub-acid, **good**. November to March.

Golden Russet—Above medium; usually almost entirely covered with green or yellowish russet, in highly colored specimens becoming golden russet with bronze cheek; flesh yellowish, rather fine, moderately crisp, tender, juicy, rich, agreeably sub-acid, aromatic, **very good**. December to April or later.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large; clear deep yellow, with pale yellow or russet dots; flesh yellow, very firm, tender, crisp, moderately coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid, rich, aromatic, **very good to best**. November to January.

Hubbardston—Above medium to large; yellow or greenish, blushed and mottled with red, varying from dull brownish to clear bright red; flesh whitish tinged with yellow, rather fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild, **very good to best**. January to April or later.

***Longfield**—Usually below medium; pale waxen yellow with a pinkish blush, but not striped; flesh nearly white, fine, crisp, very tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, **good to very good**. At Geneva is a fall apple, but further north may be kept through the winter.

Mann—Medium to large; deep green partly overspread with a brownish red blush, changing to a pronounced yellow color later in the season; flesh yellowish, moderately coarse, moderately juicy, hard, becoming later moderately tender and somewhat crisp, sub-acid, **fair to good**. March or April.



BALDWIN

Missing Link—Large; yellow, thinly mottled and striped with red on the exposed cheek; flesh yellowish, firm, coarse, tough yet somewhat crisp, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid but eventually becoming sweet, **fair in quality**. A very late keeper.

Northern Spy—See Dwarf Apples.

Opalescent—Large to very large; skin glossy, taking a brilliant polish; pale yellow overspread with deep red, with scarcely perceptible streaks of purplish carmine; flesh distinctly tinged with yellow, rather firm, moderately tender, a little coarse, juicy, agreeable, sub-acid, aromatic, **good to very good**. November to March.

***Pewaukee**—Above medium to large; green becoming yellow, washed or mottled with orange-red or red, striped and splashed with carmine, often covered with bloom; flesh nearly white, moderately firm, slightly coarse, rather tender, very juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic, **fair to good**. November to April.

Rhode Island Greening—See Dwarf Apples.

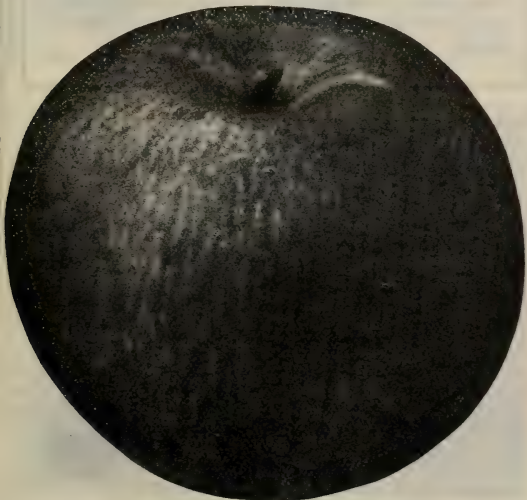
Roxbury Russet—See Dwarf Apples.

Seek-no-Further—See Dwarf Apples.

Senator—Below medium to large; deep rich yellow often almost covered with bright red, striped with darker red, in the sun deepening to a very dark blush; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately fine, crisp, rather tender, juicy, aromatic, sprightly sub-acid, **very good to best**. November to February.

Spitzenberg—See Dwarf Apples.

Stark—Medium to large; pale green becoming yellow, more or less blushed or mottled with red, and rather indistinctly striped with darker red; flesh yellowish, firm, somewhat coarse, rather tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, **fairly good**. January to May or June.



STARK

WEST ACTON, MASS., Dec. 17, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The McIntosh I purchased from you last spring made a good growth and are very satisfactory except one, which however started up from the root and which I shall graft in. I set over 200 trees and have a fine orchard.

Yours truly,
HAROLD C. EVERETT.



Tree in our ten acre Greening orchard—
in its fourth season only.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium to large; green becoming yellowish, often nearly completely covered with rather dull mixed red indistinctly striped with dull carmine; flesh tinged with yellow or greenish, firm, moderately fine grained, tender, moderately crisp, very juicy, aromatic, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good. December to May.

Sutton Beauty—See Dwarf Apples.

***Talman Sweet**—Below medium; skin tough, marked with suture lines sometimes extending almost from the cavity to the basin; pale clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed; flesh white, firm, neither tender nor crisp, rather hard, moderately fine, somewhat juicy, sweet, good to very good. November to January.

Twenty Ounce—See Dwarf Apples.

Wagener—Medium to large; skin glossy, bright pinkish red striped with bright carmine; flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, moderately firm, rather fine grained, crisp, tender, very juicy, sub-acid, aromatic, very good to best. November to February. [NOTE—While a good grower in the nursery it is a very poor one in the orchard, and as a good producer is short lived; bears early with tendency to overbear; in localities where it does well it is an excellent variety to plant as fillers among other varieties of apples. Its quality is very high. W. L. M.]

ROMULUS, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Dear Sir:

The apple trees I purchased from you last spring all lived and are doing finely. Kindly send me your new catalogue as soon as ready, as I will need more trees the coming spring.

Yours very truly,

FRED C. LISK.

Blue Hills Farm,
WALLINGFORD, CONN., Dec. 27, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Dear Sir:

We were much pleased with the Apple trees you sent us last spring. They were well packed and the roots were bright and fresh, not mangled, as is sometimes the case. They have done well in the orchard.

Yours truly,
W. A. HENRY & SON.

Winter Banana—Large to very large; waxy pale yellow, with pinkish red blush; flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, moderately firm, a little coarse, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, good to very good. November to April.

Yellow Bellflower—Size variable, small to very large; bright lemon yellow, varying to whitish in the shade, often with a shade of brownish red in the sun; flesh whitish, tinged with pale yellow, firm, crisp, moderately fine grained, rather tender juicy, aromatic, good for culinary use, acid, becoming sub-acid later. December to April.

CRAB APPLES

PRICE, same as apples

Excelsior—Very large, yellow, splashed with red; a beautiful little dessert apple. Early September.

Hyslop—A fine old variety, above medium to large in size; dark, purplish red; fine for culinary purposes. Late September and October.

Martha—One of the newest varieties; large; yellow, covered with red, good to very good. September to November.

Transcendent—The "old reliable" crab apple, probably the best jelly crab of them all. Medium to large, bright yellow, with bright red cheek. Late August and September.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Dec. 28, 1910.

W. L. McKAY:

Dear Sir:—Those 50 apple trees all lived through a very unfavorable season, and made a very satisfactory growth.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. CARPENTER.



TWENTY OUNCE AND CRAB APPLE
Reduced to one-half actual diameter

GRAPES—Strong Two-Year-Old Vines

Grapes like a warm, loose, well drained soil.

Plant in rows 6 to 8 ft. apart and 6 to 12 ft. apart in the row, according to the habit of growth of the variety. For garden culture of course it is customary to plant much closer, according to the room one has. **Price, per dozen, ten times the single rate.**

To trim grapes properly bear in mind this one thing—that the fruit is borne at the base of this year's shoots that come from wood formed last year. Applying this general principle you can trim for a trellis as shown below, or you can train a grape up to a stake and plant quite closely for garden culture, and still trim your vine so as to get the best results, making it into a trunk from which bearing wood is kept growing the same as in the method described above. Fig. 1 shows the vine as properly trimmed during the winter, and Fig. 2 the same vine in fruiting the following fall, when trained to a trellis.

[We desire to make grateful acknowledgment to Professor U. P. Hedrick, Horticulturist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, for descriptions of grapes taken from "The Grapes of New York," compiled and edited by him, and published by the State Department of Agriculture, 1908.

While these descriptions are necessarily much abbreviated, so far as they touch the vine, fruit cluster, berry and flesh, it has been our intent to follow Professor Hedrick literally. W. L. M.]



Fig. 1

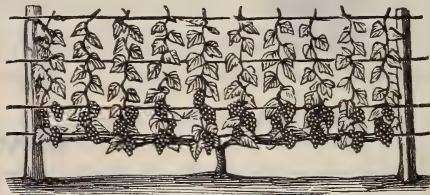


Fig. 2

All our Grape engravings are from selections made last Fall at the State Fair



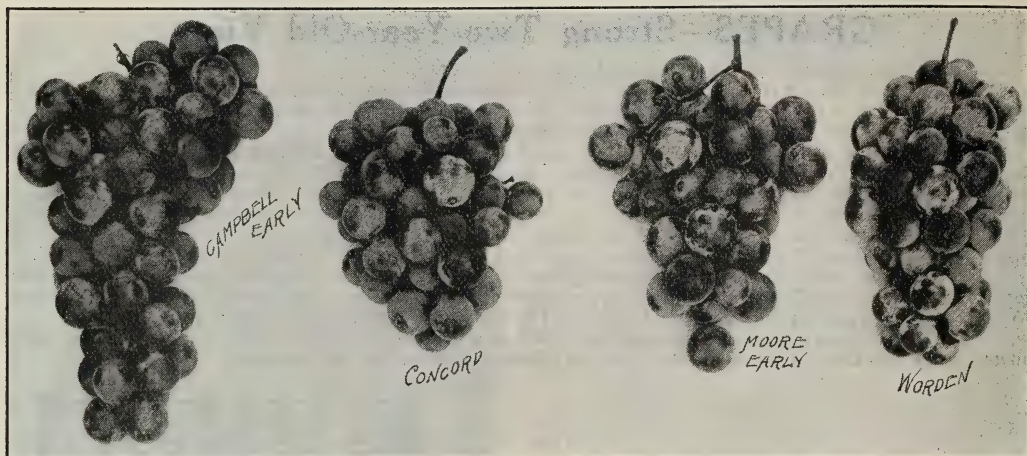
RED VARIETIES

Agawam—Vine vigorous, usually hardy, medium to productive. Fruit ripens soon after Concord, keeps till mid-winter. Clusters medium to large, sometimes shouldered, somewhat loose. Berries nearly large, dull purplish red, covered with lilac bloom. Flesh pale green, tough, solid, foxy, good in quality. (A Rogers Hybrid, No. 15). 15c each.

Brighton—Vine vigorous and hardy, producing average to good crops. Fruit mid-season, keeps well for a short time. Clusters very large to medium, often heavily shouldered, loose to compact. Berries medium to large, red, somewhat glossy, covered with dark lilac bloom, handsome, not firm. Flesh greenish, tender, melting, vinous, very good in quality. A cross from Concord. This is one of the very best red varieties. 20c each.

Catawba—Vine vigorous to medium, hardy, productive. Fruit late, keeping till March or later. Clusters large to medium, shouldered, loose to compact. Berries medium, dark purplish red, with a moderate covering of lilac bloom; firm. Flesh green, juicy, fine grained, vinous, somewhat foxy, sweet and rich, very good in quality. Parentage unknown. 15c each.

Delaware—Generally considered the highest in quality of any American variety. Vine not a strong grower, hardy except in unfavorable localities, fairly productive. Fruit a few days earlier than Concord, keeps well. Clusters medium to small, regular, usually shouldered, compact. Berries small to medium, light red covered with a thin, lilac bloom, firm. Flesh light green, juicy, tender, vinous, aromatic, sprightly and refreshing, sweet to agreeably tart, best in quality. Parentage unknown. 20c each.



BLACK VARIETIES

115 Lynhurst Ave.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

All the eighty small fruit plants and grape vines you sent me, lived and made a good growth except three.

Yours truly,

W. E. WALLACE.

Campbell's Early—Vine vigorous to medium, hardy, productive. Variable in season, extending through a long period, earlier than Worden. Clusters from very large to medium, frequently shouldered, compact to slightly loose. Berries usually large, dark purplish black with heavy blue bloom, moderately firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, slightly coarse, not foxy, good, improves by hanging on the vine, superior to Concord. **Seedling of Moore Early, hence tracing back to Concord on one side.** [NOTE—"The preeminently meritorious qualities of Campbell Early are: High quality when mature; freedom from foxiness and from acidity about the seeds; small seeds which part easily from the flesh; earliness of maturity, ripening about a fortnight before Concord; large size and attractive appearance of bunch and berry; comparative hardness of the vine; and good shipping and keeping qualities. It falls short chiefly in not being adapted to as many soils and conditions as some varieties * * * lacking in that elasticity of constitution so characteristic of Concord. Its reputation for quality has suffered * * * because it attains its full size and color before it is ripe."—Hedrick. 30c each.

Concord—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy usually productive of heavy crops. Fruit ripens midseason, keeps one to two months. Clusters medium to large, shouldered, rather compact. Berries medium to large, black, covered with abundant blue bloom, firm. Flesh pale green, juicy, rather fine grained, slightly foxy, good in quality. [NOTE—This has been called "The grape for the millions." It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the grapes in N. Y. State are of this variety. If in your region you can grow any grapes at all, the Concord will give you, in the long run, more than any other variety. W. L. M.]

Price 15c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100

Moore Early—Vine medium to vigorous, hardy, not a heavy yielder. Fruit two to three weeks earlier than Concord, does not keep well. Clusters intermediate in size, shouldered, inclined to looseness. Berries large to above medium, purplish black, covered with abundant blue bloom, nearly firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained and tough, slight foxiness, fair to good in quality. A seedling of Concord. 15c each.

Worden—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, yielding as heavy crops as the Concord. Fruit one to two weeks earlier than Concord, does not keep long. Clusters large, usually shouldered, somewhat compact. Berries large, dark purplish black, glossy, covered with heavy blue bloom, moderately firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained, tough, good to very good in quality. A seedling from Concord, the most meritorious of them all. 15c each.

LAKESIDE COLLECTION

12 Varieties 12 Plants

Shown in Engravings

4 Red 4 Black 4 White

Total Price, Single Plants, \$2.30

COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.00

WITH PREMIUM—page 4

DESSERT COLLECTION

One each of three splendid varieties:

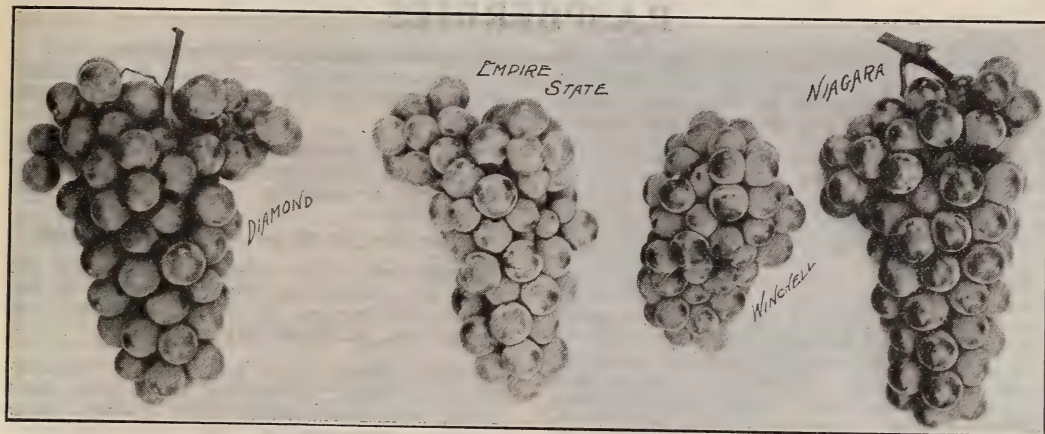
1 Campbell Early Black (30c)

1 Winchell White (30c)

1 Delaware Red (20c)

PRICE 50c

WITH PREMIUM—page 4



WHITE OR GREEN VARIETIES

Empire State—Vine fair to good grower, usually healthy, tender in some localities, productive. Fruit ripening a little earlier than Niagara, keeps well. Clusters large to below medium, frequently shouldered, medium to compact. Berries medium to below, covered with gray bloom, moderately firm. Flesh pale yellowish green, very juicy, fine grained, tender, good to very good. Among these four varieties, this is placed third in quality, and fourth in general excellence. **Parentage uncertain.** 20c each.

Moore's Diamond—(Diamond)—Vine medium to vigorous, hardy, productive in most localities. Fruit ripens slightly earlier than Niagara, keeps well. Clusters variable in size, often shouldered, compact. Berries above medium to medium, glossy, covered with thin gray bloom, firm. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, melting, fine grained, aromatic, sprightly, quality very good. **Of Concord parentage.** For a green grape of high quality the Diamond ranks probably next to Winchell. 20c each.

Niagara—Vine vigorous to medium, less hardy than Concord, very productive. Ripens with Concord, keeps fairly well. Clusters large to medium, frequently shouldered, moderately

compact. Flesh light green, juicy, fine grained, moderately tender, foxy, as good or better than Concord in quality. A seedling of Concord, crossed with Cassady. This occupies the same place among the green grapes, that Concord does among the black varieties, and should, with the Concord, be in every garden. 15c each.

Winchell—(Green Mountain)—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, very productive. Fruit very early, sometimes before Moore Early, keeps and ships well. Clusters large to below medium, often shouldered, loose to moderately compact. Berries above medium to small, light green with thin white bloom, soft. Skin thin, tender. Flesh greenish, juicy, tender, fine grained, sweet, very good to best in quality. [NOTE—"Winchell is at once very early and of very good quality, characters seldom found combined in grapes. * * * There are some minor faults, too, which under some conditions become drawbacks to the culture of Winchell. * * * These defects do not begin to offset the several good characters of Winchell, and it is for New York at least, the standard early green grape and deserving to rank with the best early grapes of any color."—Hedrick. 30c each.]

GOOSEBERRIES

Industry—An English variety best adapted to our climate of any but still somewhat liable to mildew; fruit very large, good for culinary use when green and a fine dessert fruit when ripe; a brilliant, showy red, very handsome and wonderfully productive. This should be in every collection. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Downing—Fruit medium size, roundish, light green, smooth; flesh soft, juicy, and good; vigorous and very productive.

Houghton—Fruit almost medium size, smooth, red, tender, very good; a good cropper.

Pearl—Similar to Downing, plant a stronger grower and berry larger, and a heavy producer.



HOUGHTON

PEARL

DOWNING

SMITH'S IMPROVED

AMERICAN VARIETIES—Will not mildew. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Immune from Mildew. A new variety which has made an enviable reputation.

Smith's Improved—A more slender grower than Downing but an exceedingly fine quality, yellowish green berry, following Downing in season. Is much less thorny than any of the other varieties.

RASPBERRIES

Our plants are tied in 6's, 12's, and 25's; please order in these numbers or their multiples.

Plant in rows 6 to 7 feet apart and plants 3 to 3½ feet apart in the row. Of course in the garden, much closer planting will be allowable. Each winter cut out the old bearing canes of the previous season. 6 at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate, unless otherwise noted.

Black Diamond—This is the New Black variety that you want to try. Among the largest, probably the best drying berry ever grown, being equal to the old "Ohio" and larger.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100

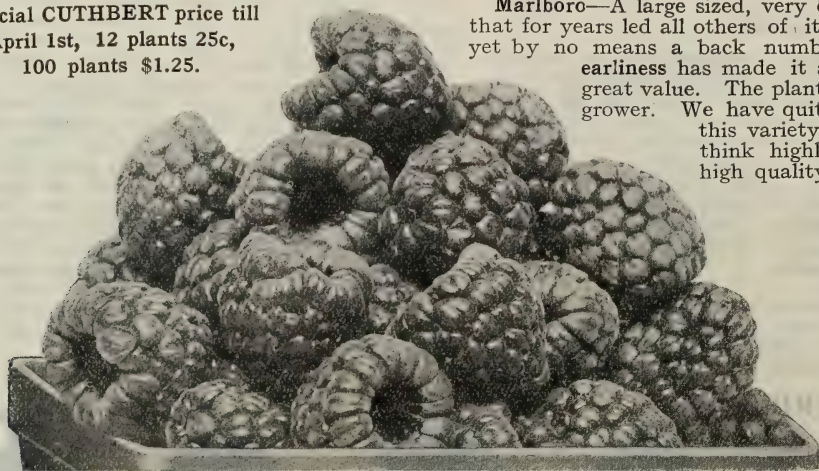
Cuthbert—Red; this variety has for many years had the distinction of being considered, by the majority of growers, the best red raspberry ever produced both for home and commercial use. It is rare that any variety of any kind of fruit can show such an array of superlative characteristics as Cuthbert; perfectly hardy—very vigorous, productive, large, perfect color, firm, a main crop berry, highest quality. It seems to require a fairly heavy soil, but with this limitation it seems to do well generally over the state. Its season opens July 6th to 10th, and closes Aug. 1st to 7th. This is our record for over ten years on a 5 acre plantation. 40c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Columbian—A purple variety, a hybrid of Cuthbert and Gregg. It has the plant of the black varieties and the fruit of the red except in color which is a compromise between the two. The plant is hardy and an enormously strong

Special CUTHBERT price till

April 1st, 12 plants 25c,

100 plants \$1.25.



OUR NEW GARDEN COLLECTION. We this year have to offer two new varieties in our Garden Collection, both of which are very attractive, from the way in which they have proved their value right here under our observation—the Ruby, early red, and Plum Farmer, early Black. These with the Herbert which is the coming general crop red, and the Golden Queen the leading yellow variety make up as attractive a collection as we have ever offered. Our stock of Golden Queen is not large, and if we sell out of it we will replace it in the collection with the Ruby.

For those who prefer the more delicate red varieties only, we add an **ALL RED COLLECTION**, which covers the seasons from the extreme early to the extreme late.

NEW GARDEN COLLECTION

6 HERBERT, red 6 Plum Farmer, black
6 Columbian, purple 6 Golden Queen, yellow

Price, listed separately, \$1.82

COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.00

With Premium—page 4

ALL-RED COLLECTION

6 Marlboro, extra ea. 6 HERBERT, late
6 Ruby, early 6 Cuthbert, extra late

Price, listed separately, \$1.57

COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.00

With Premium, page 4

grower. Very productive. fruit larger than Cuthbert, easily picked, and like Cuthbert, is wanted extensively for canning. It is a few days later than Cuthbert.

40c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000

Cumberland—Quite new, a hardy, great big black cap, producing enormous crops of fine quality, firm berries. It should be given a trial 60c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Golden Queen—The best yellow variety; vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, light yellow, soft, juicy, fairly good quality. It is worthless commercially, but every collection should include a few plants. \$1.00 per doz.

Gregg—Black, with a decided bloom; plants very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit above medium to very large, attractive color, sweet, and excellent quality. Not so productive as some others, but has for forty years stood among black caps where Cuthbert has among the reds. The growers like size and quality, and the good old Gregg gives both. 40c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Marlboro—A large sized, very early red variety that for years led all others of its season, and is yet by no means a back number. Its extreme earliness has made it a berry of very great value. The plant is quite a short grower. We have quite a planting of this variety in fruiting, and think highly of it. Is of high quality, and an exceedingly handsome berry as it appears in the box. 50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Herbert—The following description is taken from the New York Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 278, by O. M. Taylor, Foreman in Horticulture. "Plants moderately vigorous to rather vigorous, not so tall as Cuthbert, hardy or nearly so, very productive. Fruit above medium to very large, averaging slightly larger than Cuthbert, moderately firm to nearly firm averaging slightly softer than Cuthbert, juicy, good to very good in quality. This variety appears to be one of the most promising of the newer red raspberries, and is considered worth testing for commercial purposes." [Note—I planted 1500 of this variety last spring and while it is impossible to get definite results till the coming summer, they fruited a little and while I imagined they were not quite up to the old Cuthbert so far as the excellence of the berry went, they were certainly fine; every single plant lived, and they show great thriftiness. The one great point of superiority which must be conceded them is that they do, without doubt, outyield the Cuthbert at least two



HERBERT

Ruby—A large, bright red berry, seedling of Marlboro, which it surpasses both in plant and fruit. One of the best berry growers at Geneva who has spent a lifetime in the business, describes it to his own satisfaction by saying "Ruby is the best early red raspberry I have ever grown"—and he has grown about all of them, in the last 40 years! This variety adds greatly to the value of our "All-Red" Collection this year. 75c per doz., \$3.00 per 100



RUBY



PLUM FARMER

to one! This has been demonstrated two years on the Experiment Station grounds, and in commercial plantations in Geneva it has done the same. This is too big a factor for the grower to overlook. While this is the highest priced berry on the market today, we have made a very low collection rate including Herbert, in our "Garden" and "All Red" Collections below. W. L. M.]
\$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Plum Farmer—A variety from Northern New York, one of the best early varieties. Here in Geneva it has proved perhaps to be the very best of its season. The berries are firm and meaty, with a decided bloom, similar to the Gregg. The fruit is large and very attractive. Our friend who "swears by the Ruby" thinks this is the best black raspberry today, in the hands of the market gardener. 75c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Our plants are tied in 6's, 12's, and 25's; please order in these numbers or their multiples.

Plant in rows 6 to 7 ft. apart, plants 3 ft. apart in the row. Each winter cut out the old canes. 6 at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates

Agawam—Probably no berry combines the good points that make this the best of all varieties for family use. Hardy, big, softening as it ripens, quality the very highest, and matures its crop over the whole season from early to late. It is easily **Queen of Blackberries** in the home garden. 50c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Ancient Brittain—A vigorous, stocky, hardy variety, very productive; fruit medium to large, rather long, with good black color; quality good; a fine berry for the home garden, and is also considered a standard commercial variety. 50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Blowers—The originator from whom our plants come, claims this is the strongest grower, heaviest bearer, of longest season, perfectly hardy, and of good size and quality. We believe it has real merit. While it's high priced, we place it in the collection, thus bringing its cost down to the average. \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Mersereau—A seedling of Snyder, hardy, very vigorous, healthy, fruit above medium to large, slightly elongated, handsome black color, juicy, sweet and good quality. Seems to have the good qualities of its parent. Early. 75c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.



ANCIENT BRITAIN



MERSEREAU



AGAWAM

BLOWERS

BLACKBIRD COLLECTION—6 each of above 4 varieties, 24 plants, \$1.00.

With Premium, page 4

Snyder—An old standby, enduring cold that puts about all the rest out of business. It is only medium size, must be fully matured on the bush, when it is juicy, sweet and good. It is very vigorous, and very productive. Late. We have an unusually fine stock of splendid Snyder plants and shall put the price at 40c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Taylor—Canes light colored, very vigorous and hardy; fruit medium, elongated, sweet, good flavor and quality. Two weeks later than Snyder but is not so productive and probably inferior to it as a variety, in most localities. 50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Wachusett—We have this fruiting and can say that it is a better berry than we had been led to expect. It is hardy and vigorous with us, fairly productive and of good fair size, juicy, sweet and good quality. It is far less thorny than most varieties, having originally been brought out as a thornless berry. 50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 7, 1910.

The Blackberry and other plants you sent us are all right.

GEORGE C. FRYE.

VICTOR, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1910.

W. L. McKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Strawberry plants were thrifty and well rooted, and with my good care they have made very strong, stocky stools and promise an excellent crop. The McKay's Giant Asparagus and Blackberry plants did nicely.

Very truly,

MARTIN SNYDER.

LOCKWOOD, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1910.

W. L. McKAY, Proprietor,

Dear Sir:—You ask how the plants that I bought of you came on; first, the Strawberry plants were very nice; all lived and did well. The Asparagus has done nicely, and the Raspberry plants were grand and have grown beyond my comprehension. If you always send such stock I can recommend you.

Respectfully yours,

F. W. STUART

STRAWBERRIES

The following varieties are all perfect flowered and will fertilize themselves, except Bubach which requires to have a perfect variety planted near.

We describe only a few varieties, all grown on our own grounds, as they are entirely adequate for both home use and for commercial use in this state. Strawberry plants keep so badly after digging that we prefer to ship only kinds grown by us so we can dig an order immediately before shipping.

We will not ship strawberries with other stock by freight as they are almost sure to heat. It is best too, for the plants to be left till about May 1st before shipping—which may be a little late for other plants and trees. Where it is practicable we will send your strawberries with the rest of your order by express, but if the plants are not ready they will have to follow later.

Prices, delivered at Express office in Geneva, properly packed. \$1.00 per 100, 50 at hundred rate, \$7.50 per 1000. Postpaid, 25c per doz., 40c for 25, 75c for 50, \$1.00 for 75, \$1.25 for 100.

Our plants have often gained such size that they cannot be mailed for the prices given—on mail orders therefore, we reserve right to send by prepaid express, if we prefer.



WILLIAM BELT



SENATOR DUNLAP



MARSHALL

Senator Dunlap—Probably the most popular, and deservedly so, of any berry introduced in years. Fairly early, good size to large, vigorous and productive, it fills about all requirements for home use and the market.

Bubach—Later than Dunlap, a strong grower, productive; berries very large, fine color and quality and a splendid variety. Sterile; plant any variety listed here alongside it.

Brandywine—Perfect blossom; a large, well formed late variety which is in high favor both for family use and as a shipper. Is fine in quality, a strong grower and good bearer, and with a rich red color extending to the center.

Marshall—This berry suits us for home use, best of all. Early to mid-season. It's a great big, longish or wedge-shaped berry, extremely dark both as to color and flesh, only a moderate cropper, just fair, and in quality we regard it as of the very highest. With intensive methods there seems to be no reasonable limit to its size.

William Belt—A splendid variety. A strong grower, productive, high quality, of good size and handsome fruit. Midseason.

Wilson—A good old standby, one of the very best ever brought out for canning. Is about the only variety of a generation ago, which is still cultivated. Midseason to late.

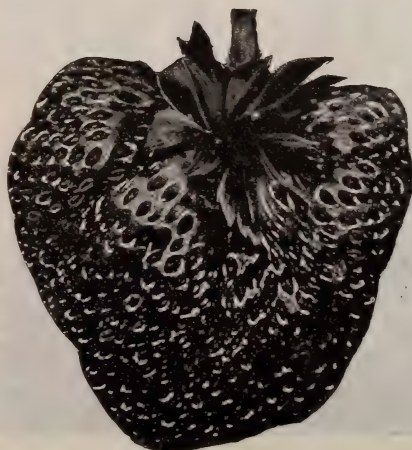
Steven's Late—The most popular late variety. Very healthy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, deep red and firm, and keeps a long time on the vines after ripening.

WARSAW, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1910.

MR. MCKAY:

The 200 Strawberry plants you sent were fine; lost only two plants, and we now have a fine bed. Everyone who saw them admired them. They are most promising for a fine crop next season. Yours truly,

HENRY SMITH.



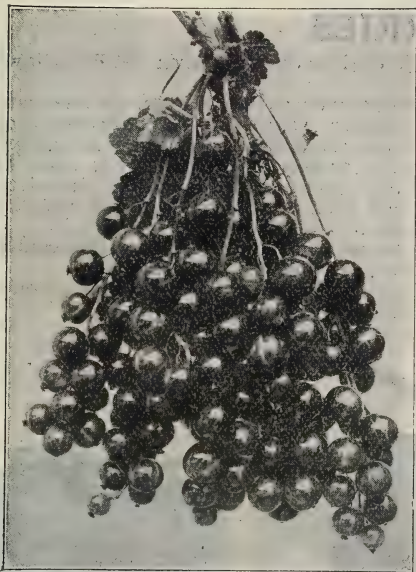
BUBACH

LODI, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1910.

MR. MCKAY:

The Strawberry plants from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. They were well rooted and made a fine growth. Yours truly,

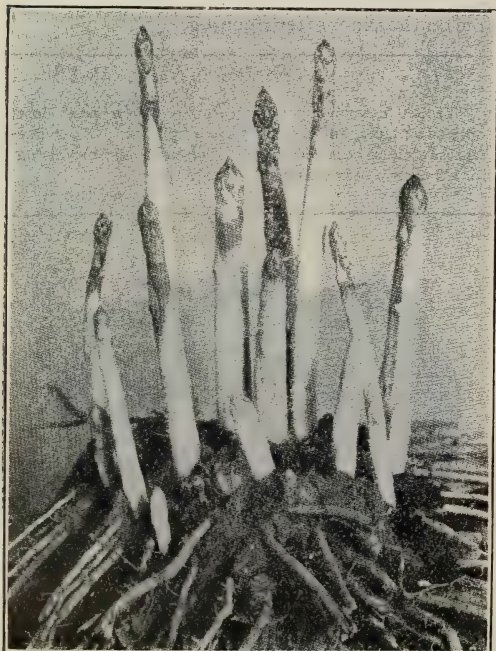
LEWIS M. SMELZER.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT

RHUBARB

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing tender, delicious variety which with us, under forced conditions has made a growth of four inches a day. Try it; knock out both heads from any old barrel, place it over a plant, and watch it grow! 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



MCKAY'S GIANT ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS

\$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety.

Palmetto—A new variety, generally proving more productive than Conover's.

McKay's Giant—A new variety originating in New Jersey, which has proven its value as a great cropper. It has made a record of \$6,446.35 in net returns from 12 measured acres. It is a green variety similar in appearance to Palmetto. 50c per 25, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Remember the premium with each order of 100 McKay's Giant, or over, page 4.



WHITE IMPERIAL CURRANT

CURRANTS, 2-year plants

10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, except as noted.

Black Champion—Best of the black varieties.

Cherry—Very large, deep red berries, in heavy clusters, acid; plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; great bearer, clusters longer than Cherry and more thickly borne on the branches. Sweeter than Cherry, higher quality and earlier.

Perfection—New, a cross between Cherry and White Grape; color bright red, large size, very productive, clusters very long, size of berry being maintained well to the end; quality good. We have this in fruiting—the clusters hang in perfect ropes on the stem. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

White Imperial—A new white currant, quite similar to the last, with larger berries; clear, transparent yellow, very sweet, high quality.

Wilder—Red, and as a commercial variety today stands at the top. The plant is vigorous and productive to the highest degree. It is good size in both berry and cluster, a fine shipper.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ROSES

ROSES

ROSES

Trim to few inches from ground when planted—enrich—give lots of sun—water only till safely started or in severe drouth—get up early and hoe them every day—get the right varieties **ON THEIR OWN ROOTS**—then don't worry—**YOU'LL HAVE ROSES!**

Roses in June,

Roses in July,

Roses in August,

Roses in September,

Roses in October,

Roses in November.

I am often asked, "Why can't I have roses after they first come in June?" Well, you can—it's only a question of variety.

When we take up our Roses in November, we usually find these twelve varieties in bloom, about as described.

Appoline, profusely.

Baby Rambler, very profusely.

Coquette des Blanches, very freely.

Coquette des Alps, profusely.

Frau Karl Druschki, quite freely.

Hermosa, profusely.

Killarney, quite freely.

Madame Gabriel Luizet, quite freely.

Magna Charta, quite freely.

Mrs. John Laing, a few.

Paul Neyron, a few.

Prince Camille de Rohan, a few.

The above list, all hardy and large size, \$3.00

EVERY VARIETY LISTED HERE IS GROWN ON ITS "OWN ROOTS," except some of the Moss Roses, **AND IS GROWN IN OUR OWN NURSERIES.**

I WONDER IF YOU REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS? It means just this: When your rose freezes to the ground some winter, and it's almost sure to some time—it will start up from the root again without having experienced the slightest permanent injury, and you still have the same rose you planted. If the rose, instead of being grown from a slip is "budded" or "grafted" it is done on a wild stock used for that purpose, and when it freezes down—as it is almost certain to do—it starts up from the root, and you get—**A WILD ROSE.**

Why, you ask, are roses so grown? **BECAUSE THEY CAN BE GROWN "CHEAP."** There is a wide difference between "economical" and "cheap"—the own root roses are in the former class, the budded ones in the latter.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

TRIMMING ROSE BUSHES

As soon as received, trim all roses to within 3 to 5 inches from the ground, unless you see that we have so trimmed them. The following years, different classes must be treated differently; the Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals, trim nearly as close as when you planted them; these kinds bloom from wood that grows the same year, and the rule is, keep them growing and you keep them blooming; severe trimming will keep them growing! "Baby" needs little trimming after the start. The other Ramblers, also the Wichurianas, Climbers, and Madam Plantier should be trimmed much more moderately than the Teas and Perpetuals, for the reason that they bloom from last year's growth and if you cut it all away, you get no bloom.

SIZE OF ROSES—With few exceptions our rose bushes have the equivalent of three seasons growth out doors, being grown to good size pot plants in the green house, transplanted to the open and there grown mostly two years. They vary greatly in size, from the "Baby" with its 10 to 15 inches in height, to the climbers with their growth of from 4 to 8 feet. Most varieties run about 20 to 30 inches, are well branched, and strictly fine plants. We may trim some plants, ready for planting, before sending them.



PAUL NEYRON



LADY GAY

CLIMBERS

These bloom from last year's wood. Trim cautiously

Baltimore Belle—White with blush center; very fine. 20c.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large and a free bloomer. 20c.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, ETC.
All hardy and bloom during the season, except as noted

Appoline—The new *Hermosa*. Hardly to be distinguished from *Hermosa* in flower, unless perhaps a little larger; quite as profuse a bloomer. The plant is distinctly different, a shorter, stockier growth. 30c.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, very double, medium size, extremely free bloomer. 25c.

Coquette des Alps—White, later blooms having a decidedly flesh tint; except *Hermosa* the freest bloomer in this class—blooms right up to freezing time. We regard this as the best of the blush white roses. 25c.

Francois Levet—A most beautiful bright, light red rose, being especially beautiful in the bud, which is long and pointed. With us not a very free bloomer, but a rarely beautiful variety. 35c.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—This is a new, pure white rose, and has about all the good points a rose can have. It has a very large bloom without being in the least coarse; long, handsome pointed buds, opening rather slowly; flower stem is very thick and heavy a single flower lasting in water for days. When fully opened the bloom distinctly resembles the camelia. The petals are thick and heavy, this and the thick stem both contributing to its lasting quality. [NOTE—Among so many beautiful varieties of roses as are grown today, it is difficult to pick any one out and say, "this one is the finest." But in the case of the Frau Karl, I believe a majority of rose growers would select this one as without exception the finest of all. Instead of having the alternative name of "Snow Queen," it richly deserves the name of "Rose Queen." W. L. M.] 50c.

RAMBLERS, WICHURIANAS, ETC.

Very strong growers except "Baby" which is very light. All ramblers offered except "Baby," bloom but once, very profusely and are climbing in habit.

Baby Rambler—A continual bloomer, a small deep pink rose, borne in large clusters. 20c.

Blue Rambler—Vigorous and hardy like other ramblers. The blossoms are distinctly **BLUE** and present a very unusual appearance to one who has seen blue roses growing only on Brussels Carpet! Everyone who hears about it will include "Blue Rambler" in his order. Strong, one-year old plants. 50c.

Crimson Rambler—Crimson, clustered, one plant often producing thousands of blossoms. 20c.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, the prettiest of all, free blooming as *Crimson*. 15c.

Lady Gay—A new variety, vigorous and hardy. Delicate pink, changing to white. 25c.

Pink Rambler—Pink in the bud, semi-double, very delicate. 25c.

Wedding Bells—A new variety earlier than Lady Gay, not quite so large, but a strong, deep pink and a very vigorous grower. 25c.

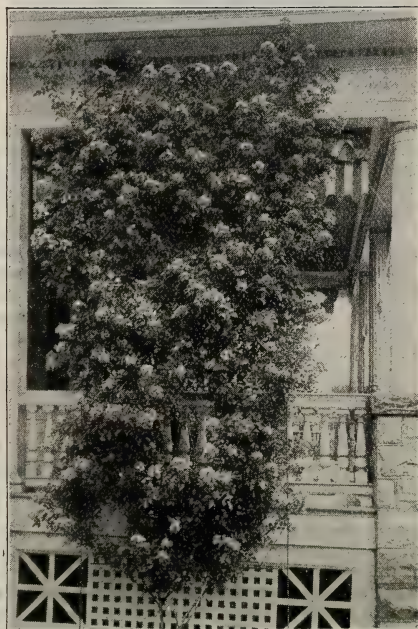
White Baby Rambler—Pure white, has the characteristics of the other Baby Ramblers. 35c.

White Rambler—Same as the pink, except in color. 20c.

Yellow Rambler—Very light straw color, larger than pink, 20c.

VICTOR, N. Y. Jan. 20th, 1911.
MY DEAR MCKAY:—
I've had several lots of your roses in years past, and they are always all right.

Sincerely yours,
M. T. POWELL.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, one of the very best. 25c.

Gruss an Teplitz—This is a most delightful rose—blooms almost as freely as *Hermosa* and *Appoline*—and of all the great bloomers listed here is the only deep colored rose. It is a deep, vivid color, variously described by cataloguers as crimson, scarlet, carmine red, and all possible combinations of those terms; it's just *Gruss an Teplitz* color—a distinctive color we have never seen in any other rose. The blooms are short lived if picked, having a very slender stem and opening out rather quickly; but is a most beautiful rose, especially adapted to bedding, and is more than worth while, notwithstanding its one weak point. 35c.

Hermosa—A hardy pink tea rose, blooms constantly from June till heavy frosts. Next to "*Baby*" as a free bloomer. 25c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A hardy, delicate straw or cream white, hybrid tea rose, uniting the wonderful beauty and free blooming qualities of the tender "tea" class of roses, with the hardiness and vigorous growth of the hybrid perpetuals. It blooms at intervals clear up to heavy frosts, blossoms last well, are fine in both bud and when open, and if selecting a rose second to *Frau Karl* in the greatest number of strong features, we should select this variety. The engraving of this variety is very much reduced. 50c.

Killarney—Another beautiful hybrid tea having a most delicate flesh pink cast, very long and pointed buds, one of the finest in this respect. A free bloomer all during the season. 35c.

LaFrance—Among the oldest of the modern class of Hybrid tea roses—a class which has given us many of the very finest varieties. Exceedingly beautiful in the bud and when partly open, its pink, reflexed petals with silvery underside making it especially effective in the half open state.



MRS. JOHN LAING



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

Is not quite hardy here; is most successful grown inside. 30c.

Leopold Premier—A large, deep rich crimson rose, of the pure *Jacqueminot* type; very free bloomer in the early season, but not continuous. Is a stronger grower than *Jacqueminot* and an exceedingly handsome rose. 25c.

Madam Alfred Carrier—Hybrid *Noisette*. A beautiful, large size, rich cream white rose, with especial beauty when in the bud, which is very long and pointed. Plant vigorous, with almost climbing habit. Not a very free bloomer, but each bud as it appears makes it well worth while. 25c.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—One of the very best pink roses. Blooms at intervals during the season. Plant is a strong grower, and very hardy. We regard this as one of the very desirable varieties. 35c.

Madam Plantier—A hybrid China rose, blooms but once, but in June the bush is buried under a profusion of pure white blooms, in heavy clusters. Trim much less than most varieties as it blooms from the old wood. 25c.

Magna Charta—A very strong competitor of the *Paul Neyron*—a perfectly magnificent pink rose, extra strong grower and a fine variety in all respects. 25c.

Mrs. John Laing—This is one of the best pink roses of the type represented also by *Paul Neyron* and *Magna Charta*. A large flower, bright satiny pink, very fragrant and a constant bloomer from June till winter. 35c.

Paul Neyron—Probably the largest rose in cultivation, a fine bright pink, very fragrant, plant exceptionally vigorous. Bloom with a strong stem, lasting a long time after cutting. Blooms the entire season at intervals. 25c.

Prince Camille de Rohan—This is one of the great roses; it is perhaps the deepest crimson of any rose, and is certainly the finest of the extremely dark roses. Its blooms are large, finely formed, fragrant, and it is a profuse bloomer. 30c.



PURPLE FRINGE

HARDY, UPRIGHT SHRUBS

Altheas, or Rose of Sharon—A class of thrifty growing, very upright shrubs, in great variety of colors, blooming during a large part of September and October when nearly all others have past their season. We have the following varieties:

Ardens—A fine red variety, very handsome. 25c.

Alba—A free blooming white variety. 25c.

Ball of Fire—Dark red, more double than Ardens. 25c.

Lady Stanley—A handsome white variety with dark wine colored center and striping on the petals. 35c.

Variegated Leaved—For foliage effect only, the flower buds being inconspicuous and not opening. Handsome green foliage, leaves edged with a light golden band. 35c.

Barberry Purple-leaved—One of the best purple foliaged shrubs; holds its color well during the season, very handsome either massed or planted alone. 25c.

Barberry Thunbergii—(Japanese Barberry)—This comparatively new shrub has sprung into popularity with wonderful rapidity, and perhaps stands today in public estimation ahead even of the Hydrangea and Spirea Van Houtte. Rather low growing, spreading habit, its branches, when not checked, growing out in all directions giving it a strikingly characteristic appearance peculiarly its own. Small white blossoms in May, developing into long sprays of brilliant purplish red berries which persist during the winter, very beautiful. Its glossy, light green foliage changes in the fall to the most brilliant combinations of red, green and yellow, surpassing even the Ampelopsis in its color effect. Well adapted for low hedging, 25c. Smaller plants for hedging in lots of 25 and over, \$15.00 per 100.

Calycanthus floridus—Double purple flowers, very fragrant. Rich foliage, wood peculiarly fragrant. 25c

Cornus elegantissima (Variegated Dogwood)—Valued for beautiful foliage, leaves being green with broad white edge or entirely white. 50c.

Cornus Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood)—Bright red bark in winter. 25c.

Currant White Flowering—Early, rich blooming, white pendant blossoms. 25c.

Currant Red Flowering—Early, hardy, with a profusion of brilliant red blossoms. 25c.

Deutzia Crenata—Blossoms in June, flowers white with delicate pink shading, in racemes 6 inches long. A very strong grower. Foliage a perfect tea green, holding its color during the season. 25c.

Deutzia Gracilis—A dwarf variety with pure white flowers in great profusion. 25c.

Deutzia Lemoinei—Dwarf and free flowering with pure white blossoms. 25c.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—Early, vigorous, generous bloomer. Blossoms white tinged with rose, double. 25c.

Forsythia viridissima—An early, hardy shrub, stems and foliage deep green, blossoms deep gold. 25c.

Fringe, Purple (Smoke tree)—A large growing shrub, so named from its brown, thread-like bloom which covers the entire tree, appearing at a distance like a cloud or mass of smoke. 35c.

Fringe, White—Among the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs for its bloom alone. The entire tree is covered with the most delicate racemes of pure white flowers. 50c.

Golden Elder—A handsome golden foliaged variety, large, rapid growing, and ornamental. 25c.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian—Strong growing shrub with bright pink flowers in May. 25c.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian—Similar to above only white. 25c.

Hydrangea Paniculata (Hardy Hydrangea)—So common and so good as to need no description. Bush form, 25c, tree form, 50c.

Lilac—These need no description. We offer purple and white varieties, our selection, at 30c.



ALTHEA, LADY STANLEY

Prunus Pissardii—A fine purple foliage shrub or small tree, often bearing a small, bright red fruit. 20c.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum)—A very early bloomer having large, double pink blossoms. 50c.

Quince, Japan—Blooming very early, its brilliant red blossoms preceding the foliage and covering every branch and twig. 25c.

Snowball Common—This needs no description as its large, greenish white, globular clusters of flowers are familiar to us all. 25c.

Snowball Japan—This is one of the great acquisitions of the last few years. The flowers are a perfectly pure white, borne in rather smaller clusters than the common. Foliage strikingly handsome, and habit of tree much better than the common variety. 50c.

Spireas—A class of low, compact, easily grown flowering shrubs, vigorous and hardy as a class, with blossom periods extending over a wide range of seasons. We offer the following varieties:

Anthony Waterer—Quite dwarf, with red blossoms. 20c.

Aurea—Grown for its fine, golden foliage only. 35c.

Bumalda—A dwarf Japanese variety, rose color. 25c.

Callosa Alba—A fine, dwarf white flowering variety. 25c.

Callosa Rosea—A strong, rose colored variety. 25c.

Van Houtte—This is easily Queen of all the spireas. No one who has ever seen this variety in full bloom can fail to be impressed by its wealth of snowy flowers. About the end of May the bush is one complete mass of blossom equaled in its profusion only by the Fringes. Our plants will have some bloom the same year you plant them. We regard this next in value of all the shrubs, to the Japan Barberry. 20c.

Syringa Garland (Mock Orange)—One of the earliest flowering shrubs with sweet scented, white flowers. 25c.

Syringa Golden—Quite dwarf in habit, rich golden foliage, retaining its color perfectly the entire season. We regard this as by far the finest golden foliated shrub. 35c.

Weigela—A fine class of spreading shrubs, having rather large, trumpet shaped flowers. Latter part of June. We offer the following:

Candida—Pure white, with a long blooming period. 35c.

Eva Rathke—A beautiful new Weigela with brilliant crimson blossoms. 35c.



JAPAN QUINCE

Rosea—Similar to last only with rose colored flowers. 35c.

Variegated Leaved—Rather dwarfish, its green foliage edged and marked with silvery white. 25c.

Paeonias—After all, with exception of the rose, is there any flower that ever grew that in itself is more beautiful than this "old fashioned" flower? The dear old "Piney" takes us back to our mother's and grandmothers' gardens as does no other flower grown today.

Space does not allow us to take up descriptions of particular varieties. We quote by colors, pink, red or white. 25c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Arbor Vitae, 12-18 in	\$15.00	
Barberry, Japan, 12-18 in	15.00	
A very handsome hedge plant.		
California Privet, 18-24 in	8.00	\$50.00
Honey Locust, 12-24 in	2.00	10.00
Osage Orange, 12-24 in	1.00	5.00
Norway Spruce, 12-18 in	20.00	



JAPANESE SNOWBALL

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1910.
W. L. MCKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Will say the peach trees we had from you last Spring have done well. They made a fine growth. We have only a few missing. They were the best peach trees we ever bought. Have you the Dewey Peach trees?

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH KLEINLE.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper)—Well adapted for use as a screen on account of its heavy foliage. 25c.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Adapted only to stone, brick or cement construction. Without dispute the handsomest foliaged climber grown. Its fall foliage is rivaled only by that of the Berberry Thunbergii. 25c.

Clematis—The finest class of flowering climbing vines. The large flowered varieties are light in foliage as compared with their blossoming capacity, and where a screen and flowers are both desired, they are very fine planted with American Ivy and allowed to over run the Ivy. Their large, spreading, starlike blooms are familiar to all.

Henryii—Large flowered, pure white. 50c.

Jackmanii—Very large, deep purple. 50c.

Madam Edward Andre—Flowers a little smaller than last; deep, rich wine color. 50c.

Paniculata—Covered with small white blossoms in late summer. Very strong grower and makes a sufficient screen. The effect of its bloom is similar to that of the Fringes and Van Houtte—it completely covers the plant. 25c.

Honeysuckles—This familiar old vine does not need description. Few plants have the quality of perfuming the entire surrounding atmosphere equal to the honeysuckle. We offer the following:

Hall's Japan—Very fragrant, white flowers, changing to straw color. The best blooming variety of all—blooms all summer. 25c.

Monthly Fragrant—Red and yellow, very fragrant, blooms all summer. 35c.

Scarlet Trumpet—Long, slender, red trumpet-like flowers, the handsomest of all. 35c.

Trumpet Vine—Large, red, trumpet-like flowers, three to four inches long. Makes a fine screen—the rankest grower of all our climbers. 25c.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—Has long pendulous clusters of pale violet flowers. Slow in becoming established, but after that a great grower. Where the plant has room to develop to perfection, we regard the Wistaria as without a peer in the entire list of ornamental shrubs and climbers. Its blooming season is of unusual length. 50c.

Wistaria, Chinese White—Same as last except in color. 50c.

HARDY AND ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

Sizes of ornamental trees will be such as constitute first-class trees of the various varieties, running from 3 to 5 ft. on such as Crab and Thorns, to 7 to 10 ft. on such trees as Maples and Poplars.

Birch, Cut Leaf	\$.50
* Crab, Bechtel's Flowering .....	.50
* Elm, American .....	.75
Linden, American (Basswood)	1.00
Magnolia, Acuminata .....	.75
Maple, Norway	1.00
* Maple, Wier's Cut Leaf	1.00
Maple, Sycamore	1.00
* Mountain Ash, Oak Leaf .....	.50
Mulberry, New American	1.00
* Poplar, Carolina .....	.25
Thorn, Double White .....	.50
Tulip Tree .....	.75

Beech, Purple Leaf	\$1.00
* Catalpa, Speciosa .....	.50
Catalpa, Bungeii, (Dwarf)	1.00
Elm, Camperdown, Weeping	1.00
Maple, Ash Leaf .....	.50
* Maple, Silver Leaf .....	.75
Maple, Sugar (Rock)	1.00
Mountain Ash, American .....	.50
Mountain Ash, Weeping .....	.75
* Mulberry, Russian .....	.50
Poplar, Lombardy .....	.50
Thorn, Paul's Scarlet .....	.50
* Willow, Kilmarnock, Weeping .....	.75

*Varieties among the most satisfactory, hardy, and very popular everywhere. We recommend them for all ordinary lawn and shade purposes.

We want to call particular attention to three trees in above list which are all very strong growers, easy to transplant successfully, and all beautiful—Carolina Poplar, Russian Mulberry and Catalpa Speciosa—the last also having a profusion of wonderfully handsome flowers.

As a small growing, flowering tree, the Bechtel's Crab is without equal; its bloom is simply a double apple blossom, four to six times the ordinary size.

EVERGREEN TREES

Most varieties about 2 ft.,

Arbor Vitae, American	\$.50
Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis .....	.75
Arbor Vitae, Siberian .....	.75
Fir, Concolor	1.50
Fir, Balsam .....	.50
Pine, White .....	.50
Pine, Austrian .....	.50
Pine, Scotch .....	.75
Spruce, Koster's Blue	2.50
Spruce, Norway .....	.50
Spruce, Colorado Blue	2.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Must be ordered early as they are grown for us in the west.

Did you ever stop to think of the profit there is in growing Catalpa or Black Locust for posts? If you have an old wood lot, stick them in there, though it can be made to pay planting them on open, valuable farm lands also.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Catalpa, Speciosa, 12-18 in.	\$2.00	\$12.00
Black Locust, 12-18 in.	2.00	12.00
Russian Mulberry, 12-18 in.	3.00	18.00
Black Walnut, 12-18 in.	5.00	30.00

Price List of Chemicals, all F. O. B. Shipping Points.

Prices on Every Item in the Following List are for Remittance with Order either in P. O. or Express Money Order, or New York Draft, or your own personal check.

FREIGHT RATES: When we list an article f.o.b. Geneva, I will gladly ascertain the freight rate from here to your point and advise you, but it is an impossibility for me to inform myself of the rate from Baltimore, for example, to every Railroad Station in the entire eastern states. When you want the cost of shipping, ask your own Railroad Agent for the rate on the same class of goods from your station to Baltimore, and the rate will be near enough for all practical purposes. So please do not ask me for these various freight rates to your station, as I am powerless to give them without great delay.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Insecticide for eating or chewing insects; the best insecticide for Codling Moth on apples and pears; no matter how strong it is used, it cannot injure the foliage, while the use of Paris Green, London Purple or White Arsenic compound is always attended with more or less danger to the foliage. A great advantage is that it adheres to the foliage longer than any of the other poisons. Is especially fine for use on potatoes. **PRICES** per pound in unbroken packages, f. o. b. Baltimore.

400 lb. barrels, 7c	100 lb. kits, 8c	20 lb. kits, 12½c
500 lb. barrels, 7c	50 lb. kits, 9c	10 lb. kits, 15c
600 lb. barrels, 7c	25 lb. kits, 11c	5 lb. kits, 20c

In one and two pound glass jars or cans, \$3.00 and \$6.00 per dozen.

The great reduction in price of Arsenate of Lead is bringing it to the front as the leading insecticide. Use 2 to 4 lbs. to 50 gals. water or Bordeaux mixture. For fancy fruit would advise at least 3 lbs. For potatoes use 3 to 5 lbs. to 50 gals. of Bordeaux.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—either with or without Arsenate of Lead. Fungicide. Prices per pound in unbroken packages, f. o. b. Baltimore. 10 lbs. to 50 gallons water for peaches, 12 lbs. for other fruits.

500 lb. barrels, 8c	50 lb. kits, 10c	10 lb. kits, 16c
400 lb. barrels, 8c	25 lb. kits, 12c	5 lb. kits, 20c
100 lb. kits, 9c	20 lb. kits, 13c	1 lb. jars, 30c

This is Sulphur in its purest form, reduced chemically to a much finer condition than is possible by the grinding process used in making the "flour". It is applied in an insoluble form instead of being in solution as in the Lime-Sulphur Solution.

When we remember that Sulphur in solution is especially dangerous to Peach and Cherry foliage, it naturally occurs to us that Atomic Sulphur is the proper summer spray for Peach and Cherry trees, for the reason that Sulphur in this form is absolutely harmless to all kinds of foliage.

On the Cherry, the Bordeaux can be used with entire safety and is effective, but great risk is incurred in using the Bordeaux on Peach foliage. I would not dare name a solution of Bordeaux strong enough to be effective, and at the same time weak enough to be safe on Peach foliage under all conditions, while the Atomic Sulphur is absolutely harmless. I am so thoroughly convinced of its peculiar fitness for a summer spray for Peach Trees, that I shall use it the coming season on my orchard of twelve hundred McKay's Late and Hill's Chili.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Ready prepared paste. 8 to 10 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Prices per pound in unbroken packages, f. o. b. Baltimore. This is about the equivalent to 3 lbs. Copper Sulphate to 50 gallons in the home prepared Bordeaux Mixture.

500 lb. barrels, 5c	50 lb. kits, 6c	20 lb. kits, 9c
100 lb. kegs, 5½c	25 lb. kits, 8c	10 lb. cans, 10c

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE-LEAD MIXTURE—Ready prepared paste with the correct proportions for a perfect spray as a fungicide and insecticide. Use 10 to 12 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Prices per pound, in unbroken packages, f. o. b. Baltimore. This is about the equivalent to 3 lbs. Copper Sulphate and 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead in 50 gallons of the home prepared mixture.

500 lb. barrels, 8½c	25 lb. kits, 11c	5 lb. cans, 20c
100 lb. kegs, 9c	20 lb. kits, 12c	2 lb. cans, 25c
50 lb. kits, 10c	10 lb. cans, 15c	1 lb. cans, 35c

The last two items listed above are recommended especially for those who have only comparatively small areas to spray; the preparation of these mixtures on a small scale will be found to exceed their cost in this form, especially if the element of "trouble" is taken into consideration.

COPPER SULPHATE—For making the Bordeaux mixture.

By the barrel \$5.00 per 100 lbs., F. O. B. Geneva, N. Y. In less barrel lots \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

Barrels run about 525 lbs. Any variation from that weight will be corrected when shipped.

(The price of copper Sulphate is liable to fluctuations and all orders are taken subject to any advance in price after issuing this list.)

LIME, 90% to 95% pure, \$1.00 per bbl. f. o. b. Tyrone, Pa. This is the grade of lime which should be used in making the concentrated solution of Lime-Sulphur and is the same that has been used for that purpose at the Experiment Station.

SULPHUR, Fine Flour, for preparation of Lime-Sulphur Solution. In unbroken barrels, 250 lbs. each, \$6.25 per bbl. f. o. b. Newark, N. J.

In ten barrel lots delivered at your station in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the New England States, freight paid.

SULPHUR, Commercial Flour. In 110 lb. bags, \$2.20 per bag, f. o. b. either G or Middleport, N. Y., our option. In lots of ten bags or more, \$2.00 per bag.

This grade of Sulphur has been used at the Experiment Station in making the concent Lime-Sulphur Solution, and found to be all right for this purpose, although it is not so finely pre as the more expensive Sulphur in barrels.

LIME—SULPHUR SOLUTION—In 47 gallon barrels, making about 500 gallons of mixture diluted: \$9.00 per bbl.; \$6.00 per half bbl. (25 gallons), f. o. b. Baltimore, Md.

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS

MIX YOUR OWN FERTILIZER AND KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING.

	Per cent. of Ammonia	Percent of Phosphoric Acid	Per cent. of Potash	Weight of bags lbs.	Price per ton
*Nitrate of Soda	19%	—	—	224	\$50.00
Dried Blood	12%	—	—	125	56.00
Ground Tankage	7 1/2%	7%—9%	—	125	36.00
Bone Meal	3 1/2%	22%	—	125	28.00
*Acid Phosphate	—	14%	—	200	13.00
Floats	—	25%	—	150	16.00
*Kanit.	—	—	12%	200	12.00
*Muriate of Potash	—	—	50%	200	41.50
*Sulphate of Potash	—	—	48%	200	50.00

Above prices are subject to change without notice, and are for the goods f.o.b. Baltimore, in unbroken bags in any quantity, from a single bag up to a car load, reserving the right to make deli at any other point not taking a higher rate than Baltimore. The rate from Baltimore to Gene 13c per 100 lbs. in car lots, and 18c per 100 lbs. in small lots. This will be about the rate to average of New York points.

In straight car lots, 15 tons minimum, and in mixed car lots of those items marked with a star \$1.00 per ton less than above prices.

All percentages in above list of chemicals are guaranteed except the phosphoric acid in Tank experience has shown it to run about 6% available.

The questions "How shall I mix this stuff" and "How much of the different chemicals do I ne occur to us all in mixing our own fertilizers, and must be answered; the first is easy—"the barn fl a scoop shovel, and shovel it over till well mixed." The second question requires more considera but its answer is not a difficult one to understand.

Suppose you want to use 200 lbs. per acre of a 2-9-5 fertilizer, and wish to mix it from chemi This formula means that in a ton of mixed fertilizer analyzing 2-9-5, that 2% of the ton, or 40 is Ammonia, containing the nitrogen element of plant food; that 9% of the ton, or 180 lbs. is p phoric acid, and 5% of the ton or 100 lbs. is potash. It comes then right down to this; in y ton you want

40 lbs. of ammonia,
180 lbs. phosphoric acid,
100 lbs. potash,

320 lbs. total plant food. If you buy the mixed goods, you are also getting 1680 lbs. of other elements than plant food, of comparatively little value.

Now, forget all about the fact that you have been buying your fertilizer by the "ton," that have been estimating your plant food on the basis of "tons" or percentages, or anything but pounds of plant food. In buying a ton of 2-9-5, what you want and what you are paying for, is that 320 lbs. of plant food and not another ounce beyond that. A ton of that 2-9-5 would cost ab \$28.00 to \$30.00. Now, if we can get that same 320 lbs. of plant food in a little lighter weight tha ton, and if we can get it at less than \$28.00 to \$30.00, won't it pay to buy our chemicals and mix our own fertilizers? Let us get that 320 pounds of plant food, in the simplest way possible, using Nitr of Soda for the Ammonia, the Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate Rock (Acid Phosphate) for Phosphoric Acid, and the Muriate of Potash for the Potash constituent. In all this, remember are not after a "ton" of fertilizer—WE ARE ONLY AFTER THE 320 LBS. OF PLANT FOOD, in proportion stated before—namely: 40 lbs. ammonia, 180 lbs. phosphoric acid, 100 lbs. potash.

200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 19%, gives 38 lbs. ammonia, costing \$5.00
1300 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 14%, gives 182 lbs. phosphoric acid, costing 8.45
200 lbs. Muriate of Potash, 50%, gives 100 lbs. potash, costing 4.15

1700 lbs. total weight gives us the 320 lbs. of plant food, costing \$17.60

Using these three chemicals therefore, taking them in even hundred weights for convenience, find that the 1700 lbs. has the same value as a full ton of the mixed 2-9-5 goods would have. T freight would cost you \$3.06, making a total cost of \$20.66, delivered, while the lowest I could b as a dealer, the ton of 2-9-5 would be at least \$25.50. I leave you to figure up what you save buying the chemicals and while figuring your saving, don't forget two things—first, the handling that extra 300 lbs. about a dozen times before you get it on the land; and second, that you kn what your goods are made of! Remember, too, that you only need 170 lbs. per acre of your ho mixed fertilizer, instead of the 200 lbs. you had planned to use.

Will you take time to write four letters in a mighty good cause? If you will, send them to
The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y., and to your own Senator
and Assemblyman in the State Legislature.

Mention to each one of them, that, when the question of the appropriation for the State Agricultural
College at Ithaca comes up, all the agricultural interests of the State in general, AND YOURSELF IN PARTIC-
ULAR, expect him to make it his business to see that the estimates put in for the coming year, both
for building and any and all other purposes, be put in the appropriation bill WITHOUT ANY CUTTING
WHATSOEVER.

Aside from the decreased efficiency which would result in the teaching department, there are
problems of the highest importance to many special agricultural industries which will receive a serious
set back if there be any curtailment in the appropriation.

I have no reason to suppose there is any disposition on the part of the Legislature to deal other
than generously with the College of Agriculture, but this is a time of economy talk, and it will be
well to suggest to our representatives that **this would be entirely the wrong end on which to make
retrenchment.**

This Department of Cornell University has grown from about 20 students in my day, a genera-
tion ago, to over 900 last year, and over 1200 the present year. Its growth is taxing its capacity
to the very utmost limit, and it is exceedingly important that this year it receive every dollar asked
in the estimates.

Now, when the appropriation has been passed without reduction, as it will be if you and I and
the other fellow insist hard enough, it will be a real good thing to **write to the Governor** and express
our desire that he approve of the **entire** appropriation.

I wish to say in conclusion that I am sending this leaflet entirely at my own suggestion and my
own expense, in such of these catalogues as I am sending into New York State, and if you will take
the trouble to comply with my request your co-operation will be very much appreciated.

[Errata—price of Superb Collection on back
cover, is an error; see correct price, page 13.]

W. L. MCKAY,
Class of 1878, Cornell University.

In a low grade goods, as for example, 1-9-2, the contrast is still more striking; the 20 lbs. ammonia, 180 lbs. phosphoric acid and 80 lbs. of potash necessary for its construction, can be secured for 100 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 1300 lbs. Acid Phosphate and 80 lbs. Muriate of Potash, making a total of 180 lbs. instead of a ton, and costing only \$15.28 delivered as against about \$23.00 per ton for mixed goods delivered.

The whole matter of the use of commercial fertilizers seems to us to resolve itself to about this: you are so situated that you can have a sufficient supply of barnyard manure, or where you can under "cover crops" liberally, or, better still, **where you can meet both those conditions**, we advise a very limited use of chemical fertilizer, and then as a rule, only when seeding and you want something to give the crop a quick start. Of course this does not apply to many special cases where most intensive methods are used, but for most of us, the method of making manure and cover crops is without doubt the best in the long run.

BUT—when we do use the chemical fertilizers, let us by all means **get the chemicals, mix them ourselves, and save at the very lowest estimate a full 25 per cent. in their cost.**

If you want aid in computing your mixtures, write us and we will be glad to aid you if possible.

NITRATE OF SODA ON TIMOTHY MEADOW—For the third consecutive year we have tested out with the result that, roughly estimated, we think we have nearly if not quite doubled the yield.

We have used about 200 lbs. per acre; some advise only 100 lbs. Try it. **PUT IT ON EARLY** as soon as the grass has fairly started.

BASIC SLAG, or Thomas Phosphate Powder. 17% Phosphoric Acid, 15% available, in 200 lb. f.o.b. N. Y. City.

Car lots, 15 tons or more,	\$17.00 per ton.	One ton lots,	\$21.00 per ton.
Ten ton lots,	18.00 " "	Less ton lots,	23.00 " "
Five ton lots,	19.00 " "	Single bags,	3.00 per bag.

Some very successful orchardists have had excellent results from Basic Slag as an orchard fertilizer.

Mr. Samuel Wadhams of Clarkson and Mr. E. W. Catchpole of North Rose, have both used it extensively and think highly of it. Aside from the Phosphoric Acid, it contains 45% of Lime, which has a certain definite value.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

Fresh burned, lump; car lots only, 20 to 25 tons, \$3.00 per ton. Freight rate on these from Kiln to Geneva is \$1.60 per ton; the rate to most N. Y. state points would probably be over \$2.00 per ton. Settlement is on R. R. shipping weights.

This is the "Lime" Age, agriculturally speaking; we're all talking lime and using lime, or else we all going to use it! **WHY?**

First, its necessary in restoring "sour" land to its normal condition—a few hundred pounds per acre

Second, on lands where we can no longer grow clover, the use of 1000 to 2000 lbs. per acre proves we can grow clover!

Third, in seeding for Alfalfa—this is also the "Alfalfa" Age!—unless it be on natural Alfalfa land, to 2000 lbs. per acre is an absolute necessity to seed successfully. At Ithaca, the State Agricultural College finds 2000 lbs. per acre gives the best results.

Fourth, because it increases the fertility of the soil by making the plant food there more readily available—**BUT**—in using lime you must keep up the supply of humus-decaying vegetable matter—over crops, manure, weeds, anything that you can turn under—or you will impoverish the soil.

Don't spend your money for the ground Limestone. WHY?

First, Because it costs more.

Second, Because, out of a 20 ton car load of ground lime, you get but 20 tons of Carbonate of Lime, while out of a 20 ton car of fresh burned lime, you get probably over 30 tons of Carbonate of Lime! The chemist tells us, that if we take 100 lbs. of chemically pure Carbonate of Lime—Limestone—and burn it, we drive off 44 lbs. of Carbonic Acid Gas leaving us 56 lbs. of "fresh burned" quicklime, or Calcium Oxide. It is this product which costs \$3.00 per ton at the kiln in car lots.


We are all familiar with the process known as "air slaking" in lime. Pile your car of lime under a open shed that will keep the rain out, and it immediately commences to slake, first by taking on water from the air and changing to the form of Hydrate of Lime, and then by the gradual absorption of Carbonic Acid Gas from the atmosphere, it gradually comes back to the form of the original lime, and again becomes the Carbonate of Lime. But for every 56 lbs. of pure lime that you bought, you have 100 lbs. of the Carbonate; for each ton, you have 3571 lbs. of the Carbonate. As a matter of fact, none of this lime is pure, so that each ton will give you somewhere about 3000 lbs. My costs me for freight, \$1.60 per ton—the increase in weight is more than enough to pay the freight! compared with this lime, the only thing that can be said to the advantage of the ground limestone is, that its pleasanter to handle! If we are looking for easy jobs, we want to keep out of farming!

Another reason against the use of the ground limestone is that it acts much more slowly, and, less it is very finely ground, you get practically no benefit from it.

Don't ask for less than a car-load—I cannot offer it. Buy a car and resell to your neighbors.

Don't ask me to give you the freight rate—it is impossible for me to give it without much correspondence. Ask your R. R. agent what the freight will be from your station to points on the Northern Central R. R. in Lycoming Co., Pa. and he will give it pretty near.

If in remitting for a car of lime send \$60.00 for a twenty ton car. When the R. R. weights are given we will settle any difference there may be either over or under the 20 tons. If you want over 20 tons, send at the rate of \$3.00 per ton.



MCKAY'S DWARF APPLES

DWARF
DUCHESS

DWARF
MCINTOSH

DWARF
WEALTHY

DWARF
KING

DWARF
GREENING

DWARF
BALDWIN

DWARF
NORTHERN SPY

Price 50c each, 2-yr. trees
Above Collection of Seven, \$3.00